

GREAT AFRICAN DISCOVERY.
"SAPARA'S OINTMENT."
FOR NEURALGIA, &c.
PURELY VEGETABLE AFRICAN
PREPARATION.
DELICATE, harmless nature, highly effec-
tious in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica,
Pain in Chest and Limbs, Affections of the
Throat, Eruptions, Sores of any description,
Bruises, Sprains, &c.
WONDERFUL REMEDY.
Numerous gratifying and unqualified testi-
monials have been received by the Propri-
etor. The remedy speaks for itself.
Sufferers may be assured its virtues are as
described by the Proprietor.
Many who have tried widely advertised
remedies without success, have found almost
IMMEDIATE RELIEF from its use.
Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine
Vendors at 1s. 1d.
Wholesale Agents, FRANCIS NEWBERRY and
SON, 1, King Edward-street, E.C.
London. Depot, "SAPARA," 21, Finsbury-street,
Finsbury, W.

The People

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

A HOTEL KEEPER writes:-
"I had 100 OLD BATHS in my house, and
have now 100 NEW ONES, having done them
all with your exquisite BATH ENAMEL,
which has thus saved me about £500 I am
greatly pleased!"
COLOURS—WHITE, SAU DE MIL, IVORY
WILD ROSE.
Tins, post free, 1s. 9d. and 2s. 6d.
ASPINALL'S
ENAMEL WORKS,
PECKHAM, LONDON.
Tins Cards, showing 100 Colours of Colours
Enamel, post free.

ONE PENNY. [Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

LONDON, SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 1888.

110, STRAND.—No. 341

THIRD EDITION.
THE "PEOPLE" OFFICE.
Saturday Evening.
LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)
BOULANGIST DEMONSTRATIONS IN PARIS.
PARIS, April 20.—The majority of this morning's papers consider that the two votes taken in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday were contradictory, and once more proved the inconsistency of that assembly, since, after having expressed confidence in the Cabinet, the Chamber, by its second vote, appeared to favour the immediate consideration of a revision of the constitution after Mr. Floquet had asked for the adjournment of the question. The Boulangist demonstrations continued until late in the evening, notably in front of the offices of the *Cocarde*, in the Rue Montmartre, and on the Boulevard, but no serious incident occurred. Some persons were arrested, but were subsequently released. The committee on the proposed revision of the constitution, to be nominated to-morrow, will probably be in favour of the principle of revision. The committee will draw up its report as promptly as possible and lay it before the Chamber, when it is to be considered. Boulangier will intervene in the question.
PARIS, April 21.—About 1,000 students were making an anti-Boulangist demonstration last night, when, as they were marching down the Rue Montmartre, they encountered a crowd of the general's supporters. A fight ensued, in which twenty of the students, who were greatly outnumbered, were rather seriously hurt. It is stated that the students intend to make another manifestation to-night. The *Republique Francaise*, an Opportunist organ, this morning entreats its friends to vote against a revision of the constitution, but the Right bring apparently decided to vote for revision, it is probable that the committee of the Chamber to be nominated to-day will be revisionist.

ENGLAND AND VENEZUELA.
NEW YORK, April 20.—The *New York Herald* to-day publishes an account of an interview between one of its reporters and Senor Ibarra, governor of the Yuruari District of Guiana, who is on his way to Paris to consult President Guzman Blanco upon the dispute between England and Venezuela regarding the ownership of the Yuruari gold mines. Senor Ibarra is represented to have declared that unless the British surrendered all claim to the mines, Venezuela would fight in defence of her rights.

A HOXTON ROMANCE.
Distributing the Miser's Hoard.
An application was made on Friday by Mr. Rowe, Q.C. (with whom was Mr. M'Sweeney), for the appointment of a receiver of an intestate's estate under circumstances of a peculiar nature. A person of the name of Love recently died in Hoxton in a wretched and destitute state, notwithstanding, as had since been ascertained, that he was worth more than £5,000. He had lived the life of a miser and denied himself the necessities of life. According to the affidavits on which the application was founded, his relatives appeared to be of a very low position in life, and the person who was administering to his estate was not earning more than 12s. a week. She, it was said, was a person of dissolute habits and addicted to drinking, and was not considered a fit person to have the distribution of the property among the next-of-kin of the deceased, who died a widower, without children. Several hundred pounds were found in the intestate's lodgings at his death, besides the deposit notes to the amount of £5,000. The administratrix threatened to destroy the notes rather than that some of the other relatives should have the money. The solicitors in the administration, under the circumstances, declined to act further, and considered it necessary that the court should be applied to for the appointment of a receiver in order that the property might be protected.—Mr. Justice Chitty granted the application, and appointed Mr. Mainland, accountant at Threadneedle-street, interim receiver.

SHOT DEAD BY HER LOVER.
Emma Hastings, daughter of a Birmingham publican, who was shot a few days ago by her lover, died on Friday at the General Hospital. The deceased has since the affair remained unconscious, with the exception of a few minutes on Tuesday afternoon. The name of the accused is George Nathaniel Daniels. No motive for the crime has been assigned.

RAILWAY OFFICERS AND SERVANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The seventeenth annual festival in aid of the funds of this association was held at Willis's Rooms on Friday night. Mr. Littler, Q.C., presided, and amongst those present were Lord Crewe, Sir J. Fowler, Mr. T. D. Bolton, M.P., Mr. J. L. Spencer, M.P., Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., Sir Charles Clifford, Captain M'Calmont, M.P., Mr. F. B. Bolitho, M.P., Mr. G. P. Lewis, M.P., &c. The report mentioned that 85 nuns had been elected since 1873, and upwards of 472,000 passengers were conveyed by railways in the United Kingdom; of these eight lost their lives, and 616 were injured; while 425 railway servants were killed, and 2,010 were injured.—Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., replying for "The Houses of Parliament," said the new Rules would shorten the length of debates, but he was not sure that the country would like to lose the eloquence of the leading political men. "The Kingdom Railway Officers and Servants' Association," pleaded for those who could not help themselves, and entreated their ceaseless intelligence, sobriety, and watchfulness. The millions who travelled scarcely ever gave a thought to the families of those whose lives were sacrificed in doing good, and making travelling safe. Sometimes the guard was reprimanded by grateful travellers, but who thought of the signalman, the driver, and the stoker? For these men he pleaded, and he hoped not in vain.—The secretary announced donations to the amount of £2,700.

Next Friday Messrs. R. W. Heney and F. H. Cozens will give a smoking concert in the Great Hall of Winchester House, Old Broad-street, when, besides the two gentlemen named, Mr. Sidney Tower, Mr. Charles Bortman, Rev. H. C. Shuttlesworth, Mr. John Proctor, and others will appear.

FRIDAY'S PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF LORDS.
Irish Returns.

LORD FITZGERALD moved for a return of the disposition of the sum of five millions sterling granted under the Land Purchase Act, 1885, up to March, 1888, specifying, among other things, the total number and amounts of the applications; the gross amount accepted and rejected; the amount of advances actually issued; and the amount now under consideration by the purchase commissioners. He asked whether the Government intended during the present session seeking for any further grant for the purpose of the Act; but thought that any large measure of compulsory purchase was at present undesirable. There was no doubt that where the purchases had prevailed and tenants in substantial numbers had become the owners of the farms, the districts had been remarkable for peace and order.—Lord BELMONT moved for an additional return showing the number of estates which, on the 1st of November, 1881, were under administration, with the amount of their gross rentals.—Lord CAHOON promised to issue the return asked for to answer the question whether her Majesty's Government during the present session would seek for any further grant for the purposes of the Land Purchase Act, 1885, that subject being now under the consideration of the Government.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
The New Licensing Proposals.
MR. GENT-DAVIS presented a petition from the Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society of London against the clauses in the Local Government Bill dealing with the closing of public houses on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, and the increase in the license duty.

Volunteers in Camp.
In reply to Mr. Wignin, Mr. STANHOPE said that applications to go into camp had been received this year from 107,139 Volunteers. The number last year was 104,428. This year 10,000 Volunteers would camp with the regular forces, as against 7,500 last year.

Precedence for the Local Government Bill.
MR. W. H. SMITH moved that the orders of the day for the second reading of the Local Government (England and Wales) Bill, and the Local Government (England and Wales) Bill, have precedence of the Committee of Supply.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.
MR. J. COLLINGS resumed the debate on this bill by observing that so far as he could make out the objection to the bill was that the parish should be the unit upon which local government should be built up. After the discussion which had taken place upon the bill, hon. members would incur a great responsibility if they raised those matters which had already been fully discussed again during the committee stage. The House ought to be content with what the Government had said in regard to the questions which had been raised.—Mr. FINLAYSON accused Mr. J. Chamberlain and Mr. J. Collins of introducing a bitter party spirit into the debate, and thought Mr. J. Chamberlain's attitude on the bill explained that of Mr. J. Collins. The bill appeared to him not to justify fault-finding for what it did, but for what it left undone.—Mr. C. GRAY believed the bill would enfranchise the agricultural labourer and give him power to vote for the district council.—Sir W. Foster, Mr. Wharton, and Mr. Halley Stewart continued the discussion.—Mr. BARTLEY contended that the fundamental principle of the bill was to establish in every district a body of men and women, and who were destined ultimately to become the sole authority of local government. He criticised severely the borrowing powers in the bill, contending that the time of repayment should be reduced to thirty years.—Mr. SLANG, Mr. Stephens, Mr. T. Robinson, Mr. R. G. Webster, Mr. A. Thomas and others followed.—Sir W. HARCOURT observed that Mr. Chamberlain had proved himself to be a great diplomatist abroad, but he was sorry that Mr. Chamberlain had left those great qualities across the Atlantic. (Laughter.) The right hon. gentleman proceeded to criticise the bill at length.

MR. GOSCHNIG replied, and the bill was read a second time without a division.—The House afterwards adjourned.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE GLADSTONE PARTY.
The Press Association understands that Mr. Chamberlain's recent withdrawal from the National Liberal Club was the result of a decision which the right hon. gentleman has taken to completely sever his connection with the Gladstonian Liberals. Mr. Chamberlain feels that under existing conditions the prospect of a rapprochement between the two sections of the party is becoming every day more remote, and he believes that negotiations have taken place which may lead to his acceptance of a seat in the Cabinet at a not distant date. It is not expected that Mr. Chamberlain's determination will have any considerable effect on the policy of the Liberal Unionist party generally.

A CURIOUS SPORTING APPEAL.
The case of Paget v. Fuller and others came before Justice Cave and Smith on Friday. This was an appeal from a judgment given at the trial of an action brought by the plaintiff against a race committee to recover the stakes in a steeplechase.—The plaintiff was the owner of the horse Prince Charlie, and the defendants were the race committee at Tenbury, where the steeplechase was run. It appeared that only two horses started in the race. One did not complete the course, and the question was whether the other, Prince Charlie, the plaintiff's horse, completed it and the plaintiff was entitled to the stakes. Prince Charlie went over the course once, but did not complete it, and ran it a second time, but passed the winning post when the judge was not in the box. One of the questions raised was whether there could be a race when the judge was not in the box at the time when the winning post was passed.—The jury at the county court found that there was no adjudication by the race judge, and the county court judge gave judgment for the defendants.—Without calling on Mr. Weyman to reply, the court now upheld that decision, dismissing the appeal, with costs.

It is arranged that the Queen will leave Florence this (Sunday) evening for Berlin, where she is expected to arrive on Tuesday morning. Signor Landi, on behalf of the inhabitants of Florence, presented her Majesty with an album on Friday.

TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION
Loss of Twenty-eight Lives.

A terrible colliery explosion occurred on Thursday night at St. Helen's Colliery, near Workington, by which a number of men were killed and injured. The pit took fire in the morning while a shot was being fired. At nine o'clock gas blower burst out into flame and created great consternation. During the whole day men were employed in endeavouring to wall off that section of the pit, and at about six o'clock in the evening they came to the top for refreshments. The party numbered about thirty. They descended the pit again, and at about eight o'clock, while the managers were in the office consulting the plan of the workings so as to facilitate the work of extinguishing the fire, a loud explosion took place, which shook the whole of the buildings on the pit top. On looking out of the office the men saw dense volumes of smoke issuing from the pit shaft. They went to the top, and signalled down the shaft, but could get no response. They therefore proceeded to draw up the cage carefully, and when it reached the top they found that it contained the body of one of the workers fearfully burned. The report of the explosion had brought a crowd to the pit mouth, and several men at once volunteered to go down the shaft and explore the pit. Some of the offers were accepted, and at eleven o'clock the explorers sent up the cage containing two dead bodies, and within half an hour the dead, dying, or injured sent to the top numbered eleven. The bodies of many of the victims were hardly recognisable in consequence of their terribly mutilated condition. In some cases the head was completely torn from the body, in others all traces of a face were obliterated. From others legs and arms were torn away, while in many instances it was only possible to collect the remains by gathering them together in heaps and sending them in sacks to the surface. Dr. Ormerod, of Workington, who went down into the pit with the exploring party, returned at two o'clock on Friday morning. He states that he ascertained to the far end of the dip, and went over nearly the whole of the workings. He was satisfied there were no more living persons in the pit. To the best of his belief there were still thirty dead bodies in the pit, though there might be more. Some had their heads blown off, others were disembowelled and otherwise frightfully mangled. The choke damp was so oppressive, however, that it would be impossible to go down the pit again. The fire was still raging, and the gas was accumulating. Mr. Johnson, the manager of the pit, who had been hard at work all day on Friday endeavouring to stay the progress of the fire, was so much overcome by the choke damp that he had to be taken from the pit's mouth on a stretcher and was very ill for several hours. Twenty-eight men lost their lives by the explosion and twenty horses were killed. The scene at the mouth of the pit as the bodies of the dead and injured were brought to the surface was heartrending. Wives and mothers, fathers and brothers, stood there in the rain for hours, anxiously awaiting each load as it was brought up from the shaft. The agony of the bereaved as soon as they discovered their actual loss was most distressing to all who were compelled to witness it. Only one man escaped unhurt from the disaster Joseph Morrison, of Flimby. As soon as he reached the surface and had recovered from the shock, he volunteered to join one of the rescuing gangs, and worked with extraordinary vigour throughout the night.

The Inquest.—Telegram from the Home Secretary.

The coroner for West Cumberland opened an inquest at three o'clock on Friday in the offices of the company near the colliery. Evidence of identification was given by the various workmen and relatives. After Mr. J. H. Johnstone, the manager, had given evidence bearing out the facts as above, it was made clear by Mr. Willis, Government inspector for the district, that the men in the pit could not possibly be recovered and the pit entered with safety in less than three weeks, and the inquiry was adjourned until May 15th at Workington.—Mr. OSWALD, assistant Government inspector for the district, said he passed ten dead bodies when in the pit. The following telegram was received by Mr. Willis from the Home Office on Friday afternoon:—"To Willis, Her Majesty's Inspector of Mines, St. Helen's Colliery, Workington.—In reply to your telegram relative to St. Helen's colliery explosion, I am to express the Secretary of State's deep regret at the calamity, and to say he is anxious to hear further particulars as soon as possible.—Under Secretary of State, Home Office."

FOREIGN LABOUR IN LONDON.

Dr. Ogilvie, general superintendent of statistics in the Registrar-General's office, was on Friday examined before the committee on emigration and immigration. He stated that the total number of foreigners in England and Wales, including London, in 1881 was 118,000, of whom 17,000 were Americans, 98,000 were Europeans, 355 were returned as having no occupation or as being in the army under 5 years of age. Of the 118,000 10,323 were sailors, and 434 were priests or ministers of religion. Dealing with these and other similar classes, there were 4,345 males over the age of 3 years left to compete with native labour, but a further reduction would be made for that number of children between 5 and 15 and 65. Of this number of 46,946, there was no single foreigner engaged. The number of foreigners in London in 1881 was 60,222, of whom 17,000 were from Germany. The foreign tailors in St. George's-in-the-East were in 1881 61 per cent. of the whole tailors in that district, and by 1887 the number had risen to 83 per cent. In other trades, such as waiters in hotels, there was a corresponding increase in the percentage of foreign labour.

A CIRCUS PROPRIETOR CHARGED WITH CRUELTY.

At the Barnsley Court House on Thursday, Mr. Frederick Ginnett, circus proprietor, who recently visited the town, was charged with cruelly ill-treating a horse whilst in an untitled state. The charge was preferred by Mr. Howitt, the local official of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who stated that when the procession was passing through the town he saw one of the horses in a team of twelve was suffering from a wound on the shoulder, underneath the collar. The wound, on examination, he found to be an old one, and the scab nearly pulled off. A summons was issued, but not attended to, when a warrant was taken out, and the police went to Lincoln to serve it, but the defendant was at Derby, and telegraphed that he would appear on Friday.—He was fined 20s., and costs amounting to 4s. 1d.

A HORRIBLE STORY.

4,000 Persons Poisoned in Brazil.
A Rio Janeiro correspondent forwards a translation from the principal journal of that capital, dated 16th inst., recounting the poisoning of 3,000 Guayana natives of Brazil in one place, and of 800 in another, by persons employed by the authorities either of Parana, or Sao Paulo, where Sao Jose dos Campos, Novos and Lençoes are placed. The means employed in the first case was strychnine, and in the second case, in default of strychnine, chlorate of mercury. The same persons, the correspondent asserts, are about to poison a settlement of about 5,000 inhabitants, but the particular drug intended for use is not mentioned. He had waited five days before forwarding the account, thinking that some denial might be made of the truth of the statements, or at least that some individual Brazilian would express disapproval of the action of the authorities, but no notice was taken of it until March 21st, when the statement was inserted in the *Journal do Commercio* denying that such an occurrence had taken place either at Rio Novo or Sao Jose, both places being 120 miles from Parana, where this wholesale murder was reported to have been committed.

Extract from *Journal do Commercio* of March 16th, 1888.—"Province of Sao Paulo.—We read in the *Poultice* of Tanbati.—When some days ago we read in the paper that the worthy Bishop of Goyas had engaged several missionaries, and acquired books, for the purpose of teaching and converting the Indians of our backwoods, little did we think that at Parana, a certain Senhor Joaquim Bueno was also carrying out a conversion of a different kind among the Guayana Indians, surrounded with the greatest horrors. A person recently arrived from the west, who deserves our entire confidence, heard Senhor J. Bueno himself relate in the presence of other persons the following exploits achieved by him against the poor Indians. Bueno, who resides at Sao Jose dos Campos, Novos stated that he had under his orders about seventy people employed in the persecution and extermination of the Indians. Some days ago they attacked a village, and put to flight all the Indians, who abandoned their persecutors their huts, which were inhabited by bodies of from ten to twenty Indians, who sleep on raised platforms made of logs, fastened together, so that from the beds, when all are crowded, the number of the inhabitants contained in each village can be ascertained when they are absent. Around each of these villages there are three wells or holes; one, the deepest, is the well which supplies them with water, in another they keep a drink made of fermented maize, which they call 'piki,' and which composes their wine or rum, and in the last they preserve game, birds, and salt fish for their subsistence. As soon as the assailants found themselves in possession of the village, being furnished with a considerable quantity of strychnine, they set about poisoning all the wells containing water, wine, and provisions, and after putting into execution this treacherous deed, withdrew without touching anything else. Some days afterwards Bueno and his followers returned to the village, and even from a distance comprehended the horror of the sight from clouds of crows covering over the site of the crime, where they found stark and scattered 3,000 corpses. Now this is not only a scene of cowardice, as well as the most repugnant of outrages, but as the most repugnant of outrages, there being no doubt that Senhor Bueno related this with great glory, stating that whoever exterminated such a race with a view of taking possession of their territories, was deserving of great praise. The crimes do not end here. Days afterwards they attacked and exterminated another village of 800 Indians, on which occasion, having no strychnine, they made use of sublimated mercury in the same manner, poisoning the deposits of the same manner, and at the time of speaking they were preparing to attack another village of 5,000 Indians. This Senhor J. Bueno, who might well be called Joaquim 'Mal,' states that he is supported by influential people and by five provincial deputies. If still in time it is the duty of the provincial Government to prevent the horrors planned for the next attack, the description of which we have here recorded, in favour of these unfortunate nomads, and for the shame of the human species."

Extract from *Journal do Commercio*, March 21st, 1888.—"Province of Sao Paulo.—With regard to the statement of the extermination of Indians in the municipal district of Rio Novo, the Rio Novo newspaper says:—'We contest the truth of the report because there are no more Indians left in this district, nor do we hear that such an occurrence has now taken place in Sao Jose dos Campos Novos. We approve the idea of missionary work, but it is not right to exaggerate or invent facts which discredit places on the inland plains.'"

A HUSBAND TOO MANY.

At the Dalton Police Court on Friday, a working man applied to Mr. Broke for advice. He said that his wife's husband had turned up, and said he had deserted the applicant and his children.—Mr. Broke asked him to explain, and the applicant said that he married the woman six years ago believing her to be a widow. He now discovered that she had been married eleven years previously. The other husband came home a month ago last Saturday, and his wife had now gone away. The man, he understood, wanted to away again shortly, and the applicant wanted to prevent immediate action.—Mr. Broke said if the applicant's statement was correct the woman had committed bigamy, and the matter was one for the police.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDS AT BELFAST.

The alleged investigation was resumed on Friday at Belfast in connection with the alleged insurance frauds, the three prisoners—Robert Dunlop, Chesnut Smith, and Spies Orr—being charged with fraud and conspiracy to defraud. The court was again crowded. The evidence gone into on Friday went principally to show that for the month prior to the date of the policy on the life of Joe Wilson he was suffering from dropsy and affection of the heart, when, according to the doctor's report, he was suffering from the dropsy, and the manager of the company, who was summoned as a witness, would not appear.—The case was again adjourned.

A number of gentlemen and several ladies left in special carriages attached to the 10.45 train from Waterloo on Thursday morning to attend the funeral of the late Mr. Matthew Arnold, at Laleham, near Staines, which took place at twelve o'clock.

LATEST FROM IRELAND.
Trial of Mr. O'Brien.

The hearing of the case against Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., for taking part in an unlawful assembly at Loughrea on the 8th inst., was commenced on Thursday, but was adjourned after formal evidence.

The Appeals of Mr. Blane, M.P., and Mr. Snelling.

Mr. Alexander Blane, M.P., appeared at London-derry on Thursday against the sentence of four months' imprisonment passed upon him for offences under the Crimes Act. In the result the judge increased the sentence from four to six months' imprisonment, without hard labour, and described him (Mr. Blane) as an interloper with no particular interest in the country, and who not only incited to the joining of an illegal conspiracy, but became treasurer of the fraud. A scene of considerable excitement followed the arrival of the prisoner at Londonderry, and a crowd of the gaudy door the soldiers were ordered to fix and present bayonets.—At East Quarter Sessions on Thursday, Percy Harle Snelling, delegate of the London Home Rule Anti-Coercion Committee, appealed against the sentence of six months' imprisonment passed upon him for attending and speaking at an illegal meeting at Slumbridge. After hearing counsel, the court reduced the sentence to two months' imprisonment, without hard labour. Mr. Snelling has already served a term of imprisonment for advocating the "plan of campaign."

Arrest of Mr. John Dillon.

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., was arrested in Dublin at four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Harrington called at the head police office and intimated that if officers called at four o'clock Mr. Dillon would be prepared to accompany them. Accordingly, at four o'clock Inspector G. Sheridan and Sergeant Simmonds knocked at the door and were admitted. Mr. Dillon at once presented himself, and was shown the warrant. He said he was in readiness, and shortly afterwards left the house in custody. After his arrest Mr. Dillon was conveyed to the railway station, and taken by train to Drogheda. He was brought to Westgate police barracks, where information was made by District-inspector McDermott charging the hon. member with taking part in an unlawful assembly at Tullyallen, County Louth, and in a criminal conspiracy to induce certain persons to refuse to pay rates, and to obstruct the police in the execution of their duty. Mr. Dillon was granted, for the defence, a £200 and two sureties in £100 each. The trial was fixed for May 9th, at Meil, County Louth. Mr. Dillon afterwards returned to Dublin.

On Friday morning Mr. Tener, Lord Clanricarde's agent, and a party of emergency men, protected by police, made a raid on the houses of Messrs. J. P. McCarthy, Hanrahan, and Callanan, at Loughrea, and seized the stock on the premises. Last summer the houses were used as a rendezvous for the stock of the traders have been served with debtors' summonses, and have paid their rent by leave, while others are under ejectment decrees and liable to be evicted at any moment. In the afternoon Mr. Tener was walking down the High-street, Loughrea, when, it is alleged, a town councillor of Galway, who was heavily struck on the side of the head with a heavy stone, causing a wound which bled profusely. The assailant was at once arrested.

Mr. Dowling, secretary of the Lixnaw branch of the National League, and another man named Gallivan, were arrested on Thursday night, and brought into Listowel on Friday morning, charged with using intimidatory language towards Norah Fitzmaurice, the daughter of James Fitzmaurice, the victim of the Lixnaw murder. They were brought before a magistrate and remanded. At Skibbereen on Friday, the hearing of Mr. Gilhooly's appeal was concluded, his sentence being reduced from two months to two weeks, without hard labour. Serious rioting occurred on Friday night after the departure of Mr. Gilhooly, M.P., under an escort for Cork Gaol. From some cause the inhabitants seemed to have entertained a very bitter feeling towards the police, and when any of the latter appeared in the streets they were pelted with stones and hooted at. Several were injured, and Acting-sergeant Armstrong and Constable Richard Deacon had to be medically treated for injuries to the head caused by the stones. A strong force of the local constabulary, later on, and marched through the streets, which they cleared by means of their batons. Head-constable Horgan was in charge of the force, and with the assistance of Father O'Leary, administrator, and Father O'Brien, succeeded in inducing most of the people to go home out of harm's way. Several persons, however, were injured, who were standing in his doorway. On the other hand, Inspector Kelly, of the constabulary, is reported to have received a wound on the head from a stone. The people were obliged to seek refuge in houses and doorways to escape injury from the police charges and from stones thrown by people in the streets. The disturbances continued until two o'clock on Saturday morning, when the police were withdrawn. The numbers of the police and civilians who were injured is very large.

The appeal of Mr. Cox, M.P., against the sentence of four months' imprisonment passed by Messrs. Hodder and Roche, resident magistrates, for a speech at Ennis on October 3rd, was heard before Judge Hickson, at Ennis Quarter Sessions, on Friday. His honour confirmed the conviction, but reduced the sentence to one month's imprisonment as a first-class misdemeanour.

A number of armed and disguised men on Wednesday night visited the house of a man named Leane, at Donaghy, about three miles from Castleisland. Failing to find Leane's son Thomas, they fired a number of shots, damaging much of the furniture, and departed.

A STEAM ROLLER FALLING OVER AN EMBANKMENT.

An extraordinary accident befell a steam roller employed rolling a new embankment near the railway station at Chatham on Friday morning. Without barely a moment's warning the side stone wall of the embankment gave way and the huge machine was precipitated into the roadway below, a distance of nearly 10ft. The driver, James M'Nab, had a providential escape, jumping for his life in the nick of time, but first making a plucky and successful effort to open the valves, and thus preventing an explosion of the boiler.

The Rev. Watkin Davis, vicar of a church near Newport, Monmouthshire, was fined 40s. by the magistrate at Westminister for wilfully clipping the base of an ancient wooden door in the Abbey. The defendant declared that he did not know he was doing harm.

THROUGH THE LONG NIGHT.

BY MRS. LYNN LINTON.

AUTHOR OF "PATRICIA KENNEL," "THE ATOM," "THE MENT OF LAM DUNDAL," "FANTON CAREW," &c., &c.

BOOK THE SECOND.

CHAPTER VIII.

AT THE KINGHOUSE ARMS.

The position was undoubtedly awkward. Anthony Harford was the guest of Mrs. Asplines, who hated the Clanciarides, and, irresistibly attracted by the Clanciarides, who did not visit the Asplines. What was to be done? There is a certain honour to be observed in small things as in large, and it savours of treachery and disloyalty to make a friend's house the point of departure for negotiations with his enemy.

At first, after he came back from Les Saules, and while his whole being was full of that new charm—like music still vibrating in the air—Anthony had done his best to bring about some kind of better feeling on the part of the usually good-natured Mrs. Asplines, the naturally gentle, because phlegmatic, Anne. But he found them obstinate. Their pride had been wounded; their social interests had been damaged by the Frenchwoman's pronounced disdain; and feelings are like everything else—the longer they have lived the tougher and harder they become, till time does its inevitable work, when they fall into dust and nothingness under his hand.

Here, then, was the awkwardness of the position. Anthony would not leave Kingshouse just yet, and he could not stay at Harford if he intended to improve his acquaintance with the Clanciarides, as he certainly would. For what else should he remain here at all? Even Lady Elizabeth, sweet as she was and delightful as he had found her—just on the brink, too, as he had been; just on the brink, looking for her face in the magic fountain—even she could not have kept him; nor could her people, nor could his present hostess. But that tall, dark-haired girl, with her faded charm—ah! that was another matter. To see her again and often—to get to know her and to prove her to win her to himself, and wear her on his heart for all his life, as his flower of love and the jewel of his treasure, for Estelle he must stay and could not go. And yet he could not stay at Harford.

Wherefore, making so far a clean breast of it, he told Mrs. Asplines what was on his mind as relating to her and "those people at Les Saules," as she called them; and how impossible he felt it to accept her hospitality while using his time in visiting a house which was shut against her, and which now she would not visit were it opened to her.

"I am sorry for you, Anthony," said Mrs. Asplines, flushing a violent crimson passing into purple. "You are not the first man that has been manning old cat has caught, and you will not be the last. I thought you had more sense. You are old enough, I am sure."

"Old enough to know my own mind," said Anthony gravely. "I hope so."

"When you say the Clanciarides, you mean Miss," continued Mrs. Asplines. "I do not suppose you care much for that fool of a man who is next thing to a natural, or for Mrs. Clanciaride, either, with her pride and her finery. At her age, dressing as she does to look like a picture! I have no patience with such vanity! It is not decent; and so I tell you."

Anthony was silent. It did not come into the programme of his duty, as he conceived it, to defend Mrs. Clanciaride's millinery; but he thought again, as so often before, "What queer creatures women are when they come to loggerheads among themselves!"

"Take our advice," said Anne, putting on a little maternal air that was both becoming and entertaining; "go home to Thrift, and keep out of danger. You will repent if you stay here. We know all about these people better than you do."

"I do not suppose there is much harm to know of them," said Anthony, even more gravely than before.

"Well, I don't know what you call harm," said Mrs. Asplines. "If right and left, and Tom, Dick, and Harry's no harm, then there is none, I suppose. But I know I would have been sorry enough if any daughter of mine had been hawked about all over the place, as Mrs. Clanciaride has hawked hers!"

Anthony's bronzed face became strangely livid as well as stern. It seemed to suddenly feel like so much metal, and to become rigid like death. "I reckon there's no chance of a God-forsaken old place as this," he said with forced civility.

"Then isn't there, just?" returned Mrs. Asplines. "First, that Mr. Charles Osborne, who has a cough like a churchyard and not a penny-piece to bless himself with; and then that penny-up at Redhill yonder, that Caleb Stagg, that I declare I would not touch with the end of a mop-stick. That woman there flung her daughter at these two, and would have given her ears for either. The way she went after that young Stagg was that I call disgrace. And all the world knows it, as well as I." Anthony drew his lips close together as people do when they are deeply moved, and yet wish to keep their self-command. Could he have ever liked this woman—this vulgar traducer of that exquisite vision? Mrs. Asplines took a new face and form and meaning for him. She was no longer the kind old Cooky of his boyish days—still less the improved, hospitable, almost lady-like woman of this latter time. She was a vulgar scold; and his heart sickened against her.

She saw that she had made a mistake.

"Well, there! I was wrong to put myself about like this," she said with a forced laugh. "You are old enough to know your own mind, as you say, Anthony, and you have seen enough of the world by now to find your own way about. And I dare say I am prejudiced against this Mrs. Clanciaride and all her kith and kin. They have not been over civil to Anne and me, and naturally we resent being treated like dirt under their feet. But it's all right, I dare say, and you are your own master. So let us say no more about it, and I'm sorry I spoke."

"It is as well to know all sides," said Anthony, speaking with difficulty. "They stonied the saints once on a time, and they keep up the practice yet."

Mrs. Asplines flushed again as before; Anne bit her lips, but both kept silent and chewed the bitter cud with decorous resignation. It seemed little less than blasphemy to compare the Clanciarides—Estelle or her mother—to saints; but Anthony Harford was well! he was a Harford; and the Harford mouth was hard. It would take a stronger hand than either Anne's or her mother's to rein in this latest runaway if he chose to go to destruction. So they felt, and on this they acted, and shut down the Pandora's box of ill-will and ill-feeling before reconciliation had taken flight with the rest. But Anthony's heart was still sick and sore, and his spirit revolted against his former fiery fetters.

"I reckon," he said after a moment's pause, "I shall be doing the square thing if I clear out of this and make new tracks. As I am going to see for myself what these ladies are like, and calculate to be pretty near half my time at Les Saules, it will be better for us all if I take rooms at the hotel, where I shall offend no one and be in no one's way."

"That, of course, is as you like yourself," said Mrs. Asplines with the dignity of displeasure. "You are not in our way here, Anthony, and I hope we have not shown that you were. I hope we have made you comfortable, and let you see that you were welcome. We have done our best."

Here the poor dear woman's voice a little broke, and her eyes grew red. The rain threatened after the thunder had growled.

"You have been just as kind as ever you could be," said Anthony. "There's nothing to be said on that, and I'm ever so much grateful to you."

But I reckon it will be square to clear out now, and I'll be sure to keep my good friends."

"Very likely," said Mrs. Asplines, curiously looking at him and indignant at one and the same time.

"Perhaps you are right," said Anne. Vexed to see her mother so moved, she took a tone as hard and cold as an iron rod—as acid as so much lemon juice. For all her vague dreams, she had not dreamed herself in love with Anthony Harford. It was doubtful indeed if she could ever love any one but the substantial figure which her fancy projected on the screen, and which had nothing to do with life at all. Be that as it may, this handsome Harford—this mild-mannered, grave and thoughtful Corsair—remained where he was; or rather his shadow had passed into the darkness of the night, and of the substance she made no account.

"Then that is all fixed and straightened out," said Anthony with a sense of relief.

"Certainly," said Mrs. Asplines; and "Certainly," echoed Anne.

Which ended the matter and clamped the proposition into its final affirmative. So that night Anthony Harford installed at the Kingshouse Arms, where he intended to remain for at least some weeks.

He could not go back to Thrift! How cold and gloomy and desolate that fine old place looked in his memory! His imagination peopled it with chill shapes of distressful meaning, and it was to him now as if he had lived in a tomb while there. He would not go back till the winter had passed and the spring had come with its verdure and its flowers—till the running of the sap in the trees stirred nature to renewed life as the hopes and thoughts of men were stirred to passion by the red blood within their veins. It wanted sunshine to make it habitable—ah! more sunshine and of a different kind from that which flowed from summer skies to lie like a radiant veil over the earth! He knew well what it wanted. There was no uncertainty here; no tentative questions put to his heart and consciousness. His heart and consciousness overwhelmed his judgment. He only knew what he felt, what he hoped, what he had set himself to do, and he asked nothing more than—Let me have time and a clear field. He was well as a way. This rat-haunted, ill-found little inn, as a pathway in Paradise, and this "God-forsaken old hole" of Kingshouse was as fair as an oasis bearing palm trees and white lilies.

Every one was glad to hear that Anthony Harford had moved into the town. It was an earnest of his continued stay; and it made intercourse with him much the freer now that he was not tied to the Asplines, for whom no one specially cared, and with whom no one wished to knave, however intimate it was some what a surprise, however, for no one knew why he stayed, and at such a very remote place as the Kingshouse Arms! To be sure the Asplines knew, but they kept their own counsel; and Mrs. Clanciaride guessed, but she, too, kept hers.

A curious little warmth spread over Lady Elizabeth's heart when she heard the news; and her fair face took the colour of her feelings. No one noted that swift and sudden flush; and to herself it bore no significance. She did just quietly wonder why her cheeks so suddenly seemed to burn, as if the fire had scorched them; but that was all. It was one of those small personal matters which make no mark on the memory, because so little on the consciousness. Only it was certain that she was glad he was going to stay; and she said so. Why not?

As for Anthony, had he been there he would no longer have noticed whether the fair cheeks flushed or paled—whether the soft eyes brightened or were abashed. These signs were signs to him, no more. The saint had gone back to her shrine, and her womanhood had vanished in the smoke of the scented incense the ideal had clothed itself once more with the glory of the unattainable and the impersonal. Asplines's golden tresses were the rays of the eternal sun, and no longer the living hair of love; the human fancy which had for a moment disturbed that stately purity and brought it nearer to the earth—which had touched that tender and almost solemn loveliness and brought it within the compass of a man's desire—that fancy had died before it had been fairly born; and to Anthony, as to Caleb, Lady Elizabeth was the being to worship, but Estelle was the woman to love. For, by that strange law of retribution which so often rules our life, the same circumstance was repeated with different actors, and the proud, strong, handsome Anthony Harford—this man of will, passion and adventure—followed exactly the same line and trod in the footsteps of that ungainly Caleb Stagg, his timid and discomfited predecessor. It remained now to be seen whether the issue would be the same or different.

"What can Harford be staying for at such a place as Kingshouse?" said my land when he heard the news; like a man unable to see through a millstone.

"For society, I dare say his own place is dull," said my lady, like a woman, having a reason always ready.

"I should not think the Kingshouse Arms a very lively look-out," he returned. "But he has us, and that compensates." "And he seems so much interested in astronomy," said Lady Elizabeth, with unconscious diplomacy.

"So he does," said her father, "and now that we have the frost again we will ask him to dinner, and we can make a night of it up aloft." "You will freeze yourself to death some night up aloft," said the countess, just as a burst of querulousness—of quasi-grumbling—mingled with what else was care and consideration.

"Oh, we have wraps and mufflers, as you know," was her husband's reply, not so grateful for the care as desirous to stay off the grumbling.

Both he and Lady Elizabeth were in riding costume. A ride with her father was one of her greatest pleasures, though her mother always expected to see her brought home on a shudder, living, as the poor lady did, in a chronic state of apprehension where she was afraid of everything.

"We will ride round by the town, and leave a message at the Arms," continued the earl. "I do not suppose he is engaged anywhere else."

"I should think not," said Lady Elizabeth, who was anxious he should be asked.

"Why, to whom should he be engaged?" asked her mother in surprise. "Society is not so numerous here as to ask him every day to dinner."

"He might be at the Asplines," said her daughter.

"Or the Clanciarides," said the earl. "He seemed monstrously taken with Mrs. Clanciaride the other night; and upon my soul she looked uncommonly handsome! I never saw her look better. She might have been one of her own ancestors at the Court of the Grand Monarque."

"She is a very striking looking woman certainly," said Lady Kingshouse, who herself had her own "cachet"—and knew that she had. "But I don't think Mr. Harford so desperately for as all that."

She did not say what "all that" meant, and no one asked.

"Ah, well, there's no saying! And there are the horses," said Lord Kingshouse, looking at the clock; "just three minutes behind time. Behind time, Figgins," to the coachman, were soon cantering briskly along the hard metallic road on their way to the town and the Kingshouse Arms.

How beautiful the day was! Lady Elizabeth thought she had never seen such a perfect winter's day. The sky was as blue as the blue speedwells of spring, and the hoar frost shone in the sun like so much polished frework wrought by the Great Artificer who gives the waste its shining

green and the butterfly its softer plumage. No moving life over the frozen fields or through the still air gave the sense of change. It was, so far, a dead world, crystallized into immortal loveliness—in a way unreal, and yet so beautiful—a world wherein the most fantastic images seemed natural and akin.

For the moment Lady Elizabeth forgot that other life in which she habitually dwelt—that life of suffering which the soothing of sorrow which she shared. Breaking through that large envelope of sympathy by which her days were somewhat saddened, the high spirits natural to her age rippled up like an iridescent fountain, and she forgot that famine and misery and tears and wrongdoings stained the page of human history, and that the Messiah must be crucified if they wish to redeem. Sweet she always was—thoughtful, unselfish, compassionate, sympathetic, but playful rarely—bilarious never. Now she laughed in that pleasant way of girlish happiness which seems to come for joy and a source of mirth in the most insignificant thing that passes. She talked and laughed, and was as radiant as those sun-lit clouds which caught the gleam on their white fleeces, so that they dazzled the eyes which looked at them.

The earl scarcely knew his dear Delight in her new mood. It was as if the moon had suddenly blazed into the noonday sun—as if the dove had changed its tremulous call for the glad song of the lark—as if the waxen lily had blushed into the damask rose. It was all the brisk and frothy air, the thought smiling with pleasure to see his darling so gay. There was nothing in the world so good for young people as plenty of open-air exercise—horse exercise above all. He was so glad that he had assented to her proposal to ride together. He did not always assent when she asked. He would for the future, oftener.

Sitting square in her saddle, as if she was part and parcel of her horse—her cheeks flushed with the rapid ride and the frosty air—her eyes as bright as they were blue, and her hair all the more brilliant for youth, health, and good spirits—she rode through the little town where her father was the squire, and every one who saw her said, "How fair Lady Elizabeth looks to-day!" Some added, "My word! but she is a day brave lass!" and some, "Pity she doesn't get a husband while her beauty lasts!" But all agreed that, such as she was, she was as fine a young lady as ever stepped in shoe leather, and he would have to go far who would better her.

They had time to take notes and make their boisterous remarks before they reached the earl's old-fashioned little inn—the "Rats' Castle," as one late visitor from London called it—and waited for Anthony's appearance. He was indoors, the servant said, but just going out. A horse was at the door. Sure enough, in a short time he came out, booted and spurred, ready for riding, and looking even handsomer than usual. There was a light in his face, a lustre in his bearing beyond his ordinary self, though he had always been a fine figure of a man, and he was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive" even than was his wont. And he was never only this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object of his subject? As happiness and passion those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "more alive

WILLIAM OF CLOUDESLEE.

Present Alma followed his Tuesday's success by

fish in navigable rivers reached unexpectedly advanced stage on Tuesday night, when

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

While Mr. Irving and Miss Terry were making their bows anew to a London audience, Miss J.

JACK ALLROUND.

I am much obliged to Mr. Charles Hobbs for sending me the following directions for making a real American oyster stew. "The ingredients are," says Mr. Hobbs, "one pint of milk, one pint of water, two large onions, three or four small turnips, half a pound of butter, and a few blades of mace." The Anglo-Portuguese are equally good as natives—indeed, rather better preferred, being stronger in flavour) one quart of milk, a piece of butter the size of a walnut, a tablespoonful of Worcester sauce, one tea-spoonful of vinegar, and salt to taste. Put all these ingredients in a clean enamelled saucepan, in which first boil the milk, and direct it to be boiled add the butter, sauce, vinegar and pepper and salt; and let it boil up again for

GENERAL CHATTER

It is all very fine to tell the public that war foreign meat is palmed off on them as English they can prosecute the vendors under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. But how would it be possible to prove that the beef or mutton was of indigenous growth after it had been cooked eaten? To the inexperienced eye, American and New Zealand mutton look just the same. English when they are hanging up in a butcher's shop; it is when they appear at the table that the difference of quality becomes patent. It is a pity that the Government should so carelessly fail to see where the hardship would be in compelling butchers to sell these imports under their proper names.

THE ACTOR.

The re-opening of the Lyceum by Mr. Irwin was made, as usual, the occasion of a notable social gathering. The house was full of well-known people, among whom the members of the Terry family were pleasantly conspicuous. By this the professional element was not strongly represented, but I noticed in the seats Miss Florence St. John and Miss Marie de G. The "receptions," of course, were immense; and I saw the only incidents worth mentioning, the occasional vagaries of the "sky-borders," which beheld in an erratic fashion to what habits of the Lyceum are not accustomed.

CLIPPINGS FROM THE COMICS.

(From *Meekness*.)
Sir John Lubbock was snubbed last week in Hackney when he addressed a meeting there on behalf of his latest book, "The Discovery of the Past." Thanks to general goodwill and co-operative stores, the small shopkeepers have enough to do as it is to earn a living, and yet Sir John would curtail the time of business. He would do better if he devoted a plan to give us a day of thirty-six hours instead of twenty-four.

The French are crying out bitterly against the tax upon champagne. Reprisals are threatened, but the nature of the reprisals are not stated. Perhaps they will put an embargo upon gooseberry tart.

Certain members of the House are aggrieved at the prospect of a change in the police service there. Why should there be a change? As the case stands, the police are known to the members, and many of the members are known to the police. What could be more satisfactory?

The marriage difficulty at Berlin does not speak much for that marvellous diplomacy with which Germany is credited. Instead of quarrelling really from fear of Russia, why did not Bismarck and the Empress merely pretend to quarrel—giving the young couple a hint to settle the matter by an elopement. That would have been the diplomatic way.

Leading hats are to be taller than ever. This is the latest announcement from Paris. We are delighted to hear it. The absolute certainty that it will be impossible to see the stage at all is a great comfort to those who go to matinees.

ANOTHER BOOM IN "BOOTS." Clash the cymbals, bang the drums! See, the proud procession comes! General Booth, his wife, his "darter," All the Army "hollarin' arter." To the Clapton Congress Hall, "Captains," "majors," one and all. Comes the bridegroom, comes the bride, "Seats, five shillings each, supplied!" "Major Munza Bhai," a name Redolent of Baboo fame, Stage effects, and songs, and shindies, To remind us of the Indies!

Oh, they had a high old time, And the nuptials were sublime, And the nice subscription slips Brought the general many tips! Who would not bestow a "darter" When such profit follows arter?

(From *Punch*.)
Two VIEWS OF IT.—Brown: Shockin' thing! You heard of poor Mullins getting his neck broken in that collision—Jones: Ah! it's astonishing how lucky some fellows are! He told me 'last time I saw him he'd just insured his life for three thousand pounds!

AN AGGRIEVED TAXPAYER.—Sir, My income has been reduced by your friend and contributor, George Jokin, from £3 per annum to £2 15s. Would he have done it, even if he had had the chance, some years ago? No. Certainly not. But recently he has taken to making puns. He commenced it publicly at Mr. Wyndham's supper. After that—the Budget. Now, Dr. Johnson has told us of what crime a punster must be guilty. "Who makes a pun would pick a pocket." Sir, my three per cent. pocket has been picked. When I next record my vote, I shall ask if the candidate ever made a pun. Defend us from George Jokin, who is "a punny wise and pound foolish," as he would say.—Yours, CONVICTED AGAINST HIS WILL.

ANOTHER ONE.—A hard-working Government clerk has been ordered equestrian exercise. "shan't mind your tax so much," Mr. Goschen said the official to the C. O. "If the Government will raise my salary, I'll inquire in the department about it," replied the kind-hearted Geo. Jokin; "but, in any case, your pleasure in riding will depend upon the sort of 'screw' you get."

MURKLY A SUGGESTION.—A conference of the Women's Committee of the International Arbitration and Peace Association is announced, at which the following question will be discussed:—"By what method can women best promote the cause of international concord? How would it be if they tried holding their tongues?"

(From *Judy*.)
A SPIRITED REPLY.—"Dear, dear, the poor fellow seems very ill—um—er, I fancy your friend is in need of some sort of—er, to speak plainly, some very cooking spiritual consolation," murmured an elderly clergyman to 92 X, who was sprinkling cold water over the head of an unwashed, silver-haired man, whose form was stretched out on the pavement. "Nothink of the sort, sir," rejoined the constable. "He's been a-hevin' far too much of it to-day already. Anythink like 'sports' 'all on'y make him worse. I knows 'im, the howduns old vagabond. Bite his fingers, sir, if you like."

A REAL WAKE-UP.—"I say, Cranquip, that fellow Hally is a confirmed atheist," growled Rendell, turning up his eyes. "I don't think so," replied Cranquip, smiling. "Bah! what creed does he belong to, I should like to know?" growled Rendell. "Well, if one may judge from the number of times the old boy's premises have been burnt down during the past ten years, he must be a fire-worshipper," chuckled Cranquip. "You might walk home with me Sampley, and hear my wife's latest musical composition," said Blinkins persuasively. "Delighted, I'm sure; but I'd no idea your wife was fitted in that way," answered Sampley. "Oh, yes," returned Blinkins, "it's a duet of two this time."

(From *Fun*.)
EQUALIZATION.—"Coal Waggoner: Ay, lad, the gaffer says to me, says he, 'Gaagee,' he says, 'seem' as 'ow the Chancellor of the Chequers has put a tax on wheels, I can't afford to pay with high wages.'—Barrick: 'What did you say, Gaagee?'—C. W.: 'What did I say? I says, says I, 'Seem' as 'ow the same party 'as put a tax on bottled furrin' wigs,' I says, 'I don't see how you can expect me to live on the wages as I'm getting.'"

Muddled Mixture.—Mamma: Oh, girls, here's the announcement of the marriage of dear Mary Blossom to Mr. Keene Sharpe. The Girls: Oh, how delightful! I wonder if it's good match for Mary.—Mamma: I'm afraid not, my dear. I think he's only in a subordinate capacity on the press. Mary told me he was an underwriter at Lloyd's, I think it was.

GIVE HER TIME.—Mrs. Fotheringay: She's very young to be a widow.—Mrs. Blackmoor: She'll probably be older next time, my love. A French lady recently won a wager by pronouncing 296,311 words in three hours. She's a spinster at present. Any eligible bachelor feel inclined to propose?

(From *Funny Folks*.)
YAE, LINDLEY MURRAY!—Speaking at Edinburgh the other day, Professor Blackie made some severe remarks on "those wretched grammars," and inquired, "What had a man to do with grammar? Shakespeare, and every man worth a straw, wrote bad grammar." Which them that have always been our sentiments, though nobody could't never be got to coincide with us before. Weary.—Mr. Goschen writes to us contradicting the absurd rumour that it was contemplated including among other wheeled articles to be taxed the "Weald" of Kent. Mr. Goschen adds, and we can believe it, that he has "spoke" (he apologises for the bad grammar), so much on the subject that he is quite "tired."

Hop Bitters—Seeing your girl tripping the may with your hateful rival's arm around her waist.

(From *Ally Sloper*.)
A miserable man, trading as a chemist and druggist somewhere up North, was punished the other day for his numerous sins by his wife presenting him with triplets—all girls, and doing well. We do not know what he thinks of christening them, but A. Sloper bears to suggest Sarah.

Prudence, and Ellen, which he could afterwards abbreviate into Sal-pru-nel.
"I say, my friend, you are you goin' to pay me that little five bob you owe me?" asked Iky Mo. "Why, I paid you last Saturday," said Brown. "Robinson, here, saw me do it." "Oh, I beg pardon, I'm sure; I'd forgotten all about it. Very sorry that I didn't recollect it." "Sorry you didn't recollect it? Yes, I dare say you are," ejaculated Brown.

"I say, driver, why don't you hold your horses?" inquired a satirical stranger to a coachman of Sloper's Island Voluntary Fire Brigade. "Oh, they won't run away!" returned the driver nonchalantly. "N—n—no, I don't suppose they would, but they might fall down," observed the satirical one, gazing critically at the pair of animated bonedags.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

(From *St. Stephen's Review*.)

With regard to Prince Henry of Battenberg's journey to Malta, Truth insinuates that it was rendered necessary by the Italian Royalists not caring to recognise Prince Henry's status, who, whoever knows anything about King Humbert and Queen Margherita must know that they both are as little ceremonious as persons in their high stations ever were or can be. They would no more think of giving our Queen offence or displeasure for the sake of a little personal question than they would wage war against us for our disinclination to make macaroni or risotto our national dish.

It would, indeed, be strange if the House of Savoy were to raise difficulties on account of "mésalliances." The father of the present King, Victor Emmanuel, married "la bella Rosina," the poor Piedmontese peasant girl, created afterwards Countess of Labori; the mother of the Queen, the Dowager Duchess of Genoa, married the aide-de-camp of her first husband, a simple marquis; the Duke of Aosta, Prince Amadeo, only brother of the King, and formerly himself King of Spain, married a Princess Cistera, not of Royal blood; the king's only uncle, Prince Carignano, married a ballerina. I wonder, then, how such a family can object to Prince Henry of Battenberg. But the fact is, they don't, and the news is only a silly invention.

Whilst sympathy is throughout the world directed to the occupant of the German throne, there is another source of sympathy in the immediate circle of the throne. The King of Spain is in a very bad way. His Majesty is teething—a domestic event bad enough in its way, but in the case of the King of Spain the catastrophe is complicated by even more serious attendant circumstances. Epilepsy is one of the things which the baby King has inherited with his throne.

(From *Life*.)
As I stated two or three weeks ago, the rumour that the Duke of Edinburgh is to be given the command at Portsmouth on the retirement of Admiral Sir George Wills, is entirely without foundation. In high quarters it is well known that his Royal highness is by no means so partial to the Portsmouth command as people make out, and believe, even if it should be offered him, a thing very unlikely to happen, he would at once refuse it. Among the admirals, however, who are mentioned as most likely to receive the appointment, of course leaving out the Duke of Edinburgh, are Sir John Commerell, the Earl of Clanwilliam, and the Prince of Leiningen. But as it is almost certain the prince will on the retirement of Lord John Hay succeed to the command at Devonport, notwithstanding the premature announcement "that it has been given to the Earl of Clanwilliam, the selection therefore made by the Earl of Clanwilliam and Sir John Commerell. In naval circles the tendency seems to lean in favour of the Earl of Clanwilliam, as it is thought Sir John Commerell will hardly give up his Parliamentary duties upon which he has but lately entered. Therefore the chances seem two to one that before long the Earl of Clanwilliam will be at Portsmouth, in spite of what the daily papers may tell us to the contrary.

There seems to be every likelihood that the Strangers' Gallery, which, according to the present arrangement, has been "nearly deserted" since the Parliamentary adjournment, will be better occupied as the session advances. Mr. Parnell's followers and the more jubilant wing of the Gladstonian party are by no means satisfied with the way things have been going since the opening of the session. The policy of "lying low" and waiting for the Government to entangle itself with its English legislation has, they consider, been carried considerably too far, with the result that Ministers are in a fair way of demonstrating that they can successfully thrust the Irish question to the background whenever they wish to do so. It is said that both Mr. Gladstone and the Irish leader have become convinced that the "waiting game" which they jointly recommended to their followers before the session opened has proved a failure, and already there are not wanting signs of its abandonment in favour of more active operations. Recent events in Ireland are admirably timed to give occasion for the new departure, and all the signs and portents point to the probability that the session will close in like a lamb "will complete the familiar parallel."

(From *Truth*.)
The Duke of Edinburgh has received a valuable and acceptable present from his uncle, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, in the shape of the Schloss of Rosenau, with its contents, and the gardens and grounds which surround it. Rosenau, which lies four miles to the north of Coburg, surrounded on all sides by some of the finest forests in Germany, and commanding charming views of the Thüringer Wald, contains a large collection of hunting trophies. Prince Albert was born at Rosenau, and the Queen has twice stayed there; but of late years the place has been almost deserted, the duke's favourite "Jagd Schloß" being Calenberg, another beautiful place about eight miles distant. The Duchess of Edinburgh and her children are to reside at Rosenau next summer.

A statement made by one of the papers that the Czarina "often makes dresses for the younger children" is pure fiction, and will rather amuse those who are familiar with the manners and customs of the Court of St. Petersburg. The Czarina and all her sisters acted as their own maids and dressmakers in early life, simply because the present King and Queen of Denmark could not then afford either to buy their things or to provide them with attendants, as their income did not exceed £1,000 a year altogether, and they had six children, all of whom have achieved great marriages, the Princess of Wales being the first to make a coup. The sons have been as fortunate as the daughters, for the Crown Princess of Denmark, who was the only child of the late King of Sweden by his marriage with the Princess Louise of the Netherlands, inherited a fortune which she could not all get counted—£1,000,000 from her mother; and Prince Valdemar obtained a settlement of £3,000 a year when he married the daughter of the Duc de Chartres.

The Archduchess Valerie, the youngest daughter of the Emperor of Austria, is to be betrothed to her cousin, the Archduke Francis, the eldest son of the Archduke Charles, who is the presumptive heir to the throne, as the Crown Prince has no son.

(From *The World*.)
The Queen's private sitting-room at the Villa Palmieri contains two superb cabinets of sandalwood, mounted with lapis lazuli, which belonged to the Grand Duchess Antoinette of Tuscany, who sold them to the late Lord Crawford. The chairs and sofas in this room are covered with crimson satin, embroidered with gold fleur-de-lis, but the easy-chairs, which were sent from Windsor, are covered with plain white satin, with a floral

border. There are some splendid vases in the room, and the carpet came from England.

Prince Albert Victor is to be made a doctor of laws on the occasion of his promised visit to Cambridge in June. The University offered to confer the distinction upon his Royal highness at the end of last May term. The prince, however, was unable to accept the proffered degree at the time, having then only just returned from Gibraltar for the jubilee celebrations, and so signified his desire that the ceremony should be deferred till Commencement Day of next term.

Prince and Princess Oscar of Sweden (the Duke and Duchess of Gotland), who have been staying at Bonchurch for their honeymoon, visited Cowes a few days ago, and while there they went to Osborne, where they passed several hours in inspecting the house and grounds, the Queen having sent orders that they were to see "everything." There are many choice pictures and fine pieces of statuary at Osborne, and the house is filled with objects of art, which are the private property of the Queen, who intends to place the bulk of her jubilee presents there in the autumn, when they come back from Glasgow.

A good deal of progress has been made with the Danish Exhibition at South Kensington, which will be practically inaugurated on the 14th of May by the annual banquet in aid of the British Home for Incurables. The Duke of Cambridge will preside, and it is fully expected that the Prince of Wales will be present, as the Princess has always taken the deepest interest in the prosperity of the institution, which she often visits. The public will be surprised to discover that the whole of the gardens of the defunct "Colonias" are still available for *al fresco* entertainment.

SINGULAR BIGAMY CASE.

Richard Harris, 25, a cooper, of 23, Walden-street, Commercial-road, was charged at the Thames Police Court with feloniously marrying Mary Ann Price on April 6th, 1888, at St. Philip's Church, Mile End, his wife, Eliza, being then and now alive.—James Chapman, of 315, Cable-street, St. George's, stated that between seven and eight years ago the accused married his sister, Eliza, at Whitechapel Church. His sister was still alive, and witness had not had time to get the certificate of that marriage.—Mary Ann Price, of 23, Walden-street, said that on April 6th, 1888, she married the defendant at St. Philip's Church, Whitechapel, in the name of Harris, and she had since lived with him as his wife. Before witness married the accused she had known him a few months, and he had just left the Army. He told her he had been previously married, but that his wife was dead. Witness produced the certificate of the marriage ceremony she went through with the prisoner. The latter told her he married his first wife when he was in the Army, but previous to well.—Detective-sergeant East, H Division, deposed that he arrested the prisoner on Sunday evening. On telling him the charge he said, "I am glad it has come to this, as my relations are always throwing it in my face. I shall not give you any trouble, for I shall plead guilty. My second wife is a good woman, and I mean to look after her." The brother set the prosecution in motion. Witness believed the first wife was living at Richmond, and he understood she was married to another man. The second wife did not wish to give the prisoner into custody.—Mr. Beyer (counsel for the prisoner) asked the witness to sign the charge-sheet.—Mr. Saunders having formally cautioned the prisoner, the latter said: "I picked up my first wife of the streets at Portsmouth, and she got me to desert and come to London with her. I lived with her ten months, and then she got me to marry her. Three months afterwards she stopped out three nights, and said she would do what she liked. Having pawned all my things, she ran away. I then gave myself up as a deserter, and finished my time in the Army. I had not seen my wife for seven years, and was told she was dead.—Mr. Saunders committed the accused for trial.

VOICES OF THE SPRING.

There's a flutter in the woodlands, there's a rustle in the trees
There's a soothing sort of fragrance ever floating on the breeze;
There's a hum in all the hedges, there's a buzzing in the air,
And the skies have lost their greyness and are ever bright and fair.

There's a stirring in the moorlands, 'mid the furze and yellow broom,
Where the snowy-scented hawthorn spreads her spotless sheets of bloom;
Where the violets and bluebells in their cool nooks hidden lie,
And, gazing up to heaven, snatch their bright hues from the sky.

There's a whistling in the forest; in its cool secluded glades
Can be heard the merry song-bird as the gloomy winter fades,
As he whistles his requiem to the stars and dying king,
The king of snow and winter, who has yielded to the spring.

There's a gladness all around us, for the spring is drawing near,
And the days are growing brighter, and the nights are not so drear;
Oh! the gloomy winter's going, with its chill and freezing blast,
And the glorious, glorious springtime is coming to us fast.

JOHN C. COLLIER.

PRIMROSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE."
Sir,—As an instance of the gratitude and veneration which the poor vendors of flowers bear to the late Lord Beaconsfield, permit me to relate a simple though touching incident which occurred a few days since. A miserable-looking man knocked at my door and implored me to buy a bunch of primroses or violets. I made a purchase, and it more than pleased me to hear his elegiac on the late great statesman. He said, "I thank you for your kindness, but God bless the late Lord Beaconsfield, who so kindly strove to make England great, but by his love of the primrose has been the means of providing many a meal for thousands of us poor flower sellers."—Yours, &c., ROBERT CLARKE.

3, Natal-road, Streatham, S.W.

FLOWER MAKERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE."
Sir,—I have read Mr. A. Temple's letter of the 15th. I am very glad she has had the courage to contradict Mr. Redgrave's report. I fully agree with all she says. I have been in the trade twenty-eight years, and, with few exceptions, I can say that, taking flower makers as a body, there is not a more respectable class in any trade. I, with others, think that Mr. Redgrave ought to see for himself how flowers are actually made, and then he would understand how ridiculous his description of flower making seems to flower makers. Then, as to their habits. We have not all got dining-rooms, but I have seen people in their own homes who call themselves clean not half so particular as the generality of girls in a work-room, and so far from being dirty and slovenly, they work all their dinner and tea times, mending and making to keep themselves clean and tidy. Of course I am speaking of the rule and not the exceptions. As Mr. A. Temple says, there are some who would be bad in any case, but you will find a much real wickedness such as Mr. Redgrave hints at in work girls in slack or busy time as you will in some who are better off and better educated, and ought to behave better.—Hoping you will excuse the liberty, and that you will kindly insert this in your paper, I am, &c., A WORKER.

SHRIMP-TAIL cured by COLMAN'S Concentrated Mustard OIL. Sold by all Grocers and Chemists, at 1s. per bottle.—(Advt.)

LIBEL ACTION AGAINST MR. BRADLAUGH.

Lord Salisbury in the Witness-box.

In the Queen's Bench Division on Wednesday, the case of Peter v. Bradlaugh came on for hearing before Baron Huddleston and a special jury. Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., Mr. Blackwell, and Mr. Camot represented the plaintiff; Mr. Bradlaugh appeared on his own behalf. The plaintiff, Mr. Samuel Peters, was secretary to the Working Men's Anti-Foreign Sugar Bounties Association, and in 1886 was employed by the association to get up certain meetings in Trafalgar-square in support of the movement. On the 3rd of December, 1887, Mr. Bradlaugh published a letter stating that when Parliament met he was prepared to trace cheques which had been paid by leading members of the Conservative Government, and amongst others by Lord Salisbury. The damages were laid at £500. The defendant admitted using the words, but denied the innuendo, and pleaded justification and privilege.—Mr. Lockwood, in opening the case, said that although the jury would gather from the pleadings that persons well known in the political world would be named in it, yet it was not necessary for him to tell them that they would have to decide the issue as they would in any other case. He characterised the charges as malicious lies. The learned counsel then proceeded to detail the circumstances which had led to the action being brought. Lord Salisbury, examined by Mr. Lockwood, said: "I received on the 18th of December, 1887, a letter from Mr. Thomas M. Kelly, the secretary of the Dock and Riverside Labourers' Association. At that time Mr. Gunton was a secretary acting for me. His letter of the 22nd of December, 1887, was written by my direction, and with that was enclosed a cheque for £25, which was subsequently returned through my bankers. It is not true I gave cheques to promote the meetings of the unemployed which had preceded the riots in Trafalgar-square. It is not true that I signed any cheque made payable to S. Peters between January, 1888, and September, 1888.—Cross-examined by Mr. Bradlaugh: I have known Mr. Peters for seven or eight years. He used to come to me in reference to this matter of the sugar bounties. He and Mr. T. M. Kelly generally came together. I have seen them six or seven times. I don't know whether Peters came with Kelly when the latter came to Hatfield. I remember no conversation with Mr. Gunton on the subject. I was not aware that on the 12th of December Peters and Kelly had announced meetings in Trafalgar-square in reference to fair trade and the sugar bounties. I should think it improbable that I was aware that Peters and Kelly were engaged in a movement as to the sugar bounties; but I remember no communication direct or indirect at the time.—The next witness was the plaintiff, Mr. Samuel Peters, who, in his examination in chief, said: "I have received nothing from Lord Salisbury but his friend's examination of the account I found cross-examination of the court a little more wearying of the flesh and trying to the temper. Mr. Peters would make some stupid jokes. Asked whether he had ever visited on any eminent persons other than Lord Salisbury, Peters said he had waited on Prince Bismarck. Mr. Bradlaugh altered his question to: Have you waited on any eminent Conservatives other than Lord Salisbury, to which Mr. Peters replied, "Yes, I have waited on Mr. Gladstone, if you call him a Conservative," whereupon there was a laugh. Mr. Peters next replied that he had worked for Garibaldi. Within the last five years," asked Mr. Bradlaugh. Then Mr. Peters replied that he had met Conservative gentlemen on the sugar bounty question, but never received money from any of them except for the sugar bounty agitation. Later on he said he had never seen the cheque for £25 sent to Kelly to provide breakfasts during the Christmas of 1887. He attended Parliamentary elections, but not always in the interest of Conservative candidates. He attended Northampton election, but defendant, "with a courteous civility," refused to meet him. (Laughter.) He declined an inquiry before an arbitrator, because defendant had acted as spy and accuser, and wished to act as judge. Before adjourning for luncheon the judge warned Mr. Bradlaugh that unless he proved his allegations, every word he uttered in justification made his position more perilous. If, however, he thought proper to say that he was mistaken, and apologise, that would not doubt be taken into consideration by the plaintiff's counsel.—On the re-assembling of the jury, intimating that he desired to disavow the cheque given by Lord Salisbury to be spent in food for other sums alleged to have been spent by plaintiff, whereupon Baron Huddleston again pointed out that the libel included that cheque, and that belief was no justification for uttering a libel. The hon. member elected to run all risks and take the verdict of the jury. Mr. Bradlaugh frankly admitted that Lord Salisbury having now stated that his cheque for £25 was spent in food for hungry people, an apology was due to him, and that that apology he offered, but he insisted that the whole circumstances justified his conclusions. He argued that his comment on the meetings organised by Peters was the fair comment of a public man. His letter to the Times, he submitted, was not libellous.—Baron Huddleston, in summing up, laid it down as the law that it was no defence to an action to say that a writer honestly believed that his statements were true. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £300.—His lordship gave judgment accordingly, and refused a stay of execution.

THE GARDEN.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR "THE PEOPLE"]

Sowing Winter Greens.

All kinds of broccoli, Brussels sprouts, and savoy should be sown now; also cauliflower for late summer and autumn use. The Northern leaf growers have their plants coming up now, but for late use there is yet time to sow. It is a wonder so excellent a vegetable does not find more favour among cottagers, for when well grown it is exceedingly profitable and wholesome. There is no better remedy for a cold than a mess of leek porridge.

Peas for the July Shows.

At our local July shows peas form a very strong feature, both in single dishes and also in the collections of vegetables. Duke of Albany is a good kind to grow for this purpose. It has a good-sized pod, of the deepest green (colour is very important), and the pods fill well, which is another important matter, and it is, at the same time, a very good family pea, giving a good crop, and, being of medium height, does not require very tall supports.

Dwarf French Beans

may be sown now on the early border. It is rather too early to plant yet, except in the most sheltered situations, unless there are the means of placing some temporary covering over them should we have, which is not unlikely, frosty nights towards the end of May.

The Cucumber Frame.

Where the means are limited it is best not to begin too early, as cucumber plants in a bed after it has become cold never succeed well if started too early in the season. Later on, when the sun gains power, the warmth of the sun alone will be sufficient to carry on the work if the plants have had a little warmth to start them. Cucumbers started now in a slight hotbed will, with careful management, go on bearing all summer.

Fruit Trees in Blossom.

Apples and peaches are in full blossom now, and must have protection on cold nights, and as no certainty in our climate can tell with any degree of certainty when frost may be expected, it is necessary, in order to be on the safe side, to cover up every evening, rolling up or lifting on one side the covers if formed of heavy textile materials. I do not now use heavy coverings, being long ago convinced that a light protection, such as is afforded by a few branches of yew tree and a fishing-net hung over to keep them in place, is in

every way far superior, and does not injure the trees.

Recently-planted Fruit Trees

may now be headed back to four or five buds. This is necessary to get a well-timbered base. If the weather should set in dry it may be necessary to give water. This refers more especially to standard trees grafted on the crab for orchard planting. The sap is now making a vigorous upward movement, and grafting should be proceeded with. Any one having a useless tree may at a small amount of trouble convert it into a fertile one if the tree is not too old; but grafting an old worn-out tree is generally labour lost. If the stem is sound and vigorous a new top will invigorate the roots and extend the tree's life and promote its usefulness, but not otherwise.

There is yet Time to Sow Flower Seeds.

of all the usual kinds—in the border, in the case of hardy annuals, and under glass to meet the wants of those of tender or delicate constitution. Stocks, asters, and marigolds sown at the end of April, if one has but little accommodation, are often a great success if sown early. The great aim in all things is to grow them from the first without check, and if they are sown earlier it entails more labour and requires more accommodation to keep them fully moving on. The early-sown plants if well managed will, of course, flower earlier in proportion to their earlier start, and those who wish to exhibit asters or marigolds at the July shows must run the risk and obtain early plants at all hazards.

Anemone Coronaria.

All the anemones are beautiful, but the above is the old-fashioned form which used to be so common in every old-fashioned garden. The flowers are often so found amid the snow in winter. It is easily raised from seeds. The best time to sow is as soon as the seeds are ripe, but this is not always convenient, and frequently when we use purchased seeds the sowing takes place in April with very good results. Separate the seeds by rubbing them between the hands with some damp sand, and sow them thinly, either broadcast on a specially prepared bed, or in shallow drills one foot apart. The plants that are sown in the border and not disturbed do better with me than when sown in boxes, or even if sown more thickly in the border and transplanted. The hybrids and varieties of coronaria embrace many colours, including scarlet, rose, purple, and white, and various spotted forms, in which all the various colours are mixed.

Transplanting Violets.

This is the season for dividing and transplanting violets. The Russian varieties are the hardest, and these should be used chiefly for open-air blooming. Violets are never out of place; therefore plant freely; place a little manure under them, and some good soil for them to root in; they will pay for it in larger blossoms.

The Large Double-flowered Kinds

should be propagated now for planting in frames for winter blooming. The offsets or layers which start away from the base of the plants should be pegged down on a handful of rich soil now, or be secured by placing a small stone on the neck to keep them in position till roots are formed. The little plants must then be covered with their parents, and planted one foot apart in an open situation, and be kept free from weeds and encouraged to form strong well-ripened crowns for planting in the frames in September.

Window Plants.

With the longer days more water will be required, and where the pelargoniums are showing their flower buds a gentle stimulant of some kind may with advantage be given them. The very simplest form of stimulant is soap-suds. This is always available everywhere without cost. Once a week will be often enough to use it at present. To obtain evenly balanced plants they must be turned round occasionally. Should green flies appear, which is all probability they will, the moment the first is seen a potentia should be given, and a squeeze, and as such pests never come alone look well over the flowers for the next few days, and kill all that show themselves. This is a much better plan than bewailing four misfortunes whilst the enemy is gaining a footing on them, and then having to adopt strong measures to get rid of them.

Hyacinths in Windows.

When these have done flowering plant them out in a sunny border to ripen their growth. The best bulbs may be used again for growing in pots next spring.

Sowing Seeds of Carnations and Pinks.

Sow now in a box or pan in light sandy soil. Cover with a square of glass to keep in the moisture and place in a cold frame, or they will grow in the window. ADAM.

PROTECT YOUR GARDENS.—NETTING, 25 Square Yards for 1s., sent any width. Carriage paid on all orders over 1s.—BY JOHN GILSON, Fish Merchants, Rye, Sussex.

ROSEBUSHES! ROSEBUSHES! ROSEBUSHES!

ROSES.—Choice named, best Exhibition Hybrid Perpetuals, 100 in cultivation for Beds or Borders. 6 selected in 6d.; 15 in 1s.; 25 in 1s. 6d.; also suitable for potting in 6d. or 1s. distinct Moss Roses, 6d.; 15 in 1s. 6d. and 25 in 1s. 6d. all always in flower, 6d. all carriage free. List of shrubs, trees, &c., on application. CLARK'S NURSERY, Wellington, Somerset.

EXHIBITION ONIONS.

DANIELS' GIANT ROCCAS transplanted now, will make the large bulbs by the end of the season. Strong Plants in 1s. per 100, 7s. 6d. per 1,000. Carriage paid to any address. DANIELS' BROS. SEED GROWERS, NORWICH.

THE PLANT AND BULB COMPANY, GRAVESEND.

By post to their customers.

5s. COLLECTION OF BEDDING 5s.

which has been so much appreciated during the last 19 years, will be ready for sale at the end of this month. Plants are now hardening off in cold frames.

THE PLANT AND BULB COMPANY, GRAVESEND.

NEW SEEDS! RELIABLE SEEDS!

QUALITY, QUANTITY, VARIETY, CHEAPNESS. 16 LIBERAL PACKETS of Genuine Vegetable Seeds for 1s. (acknowledged worth double) 2s. 6d. 3s. 6d. 4s. 6d. 5s. 6d. 6s. 6d. 7s. 6d. 8s. 6d. 9s. 6d. 10s. 6d. 11s. 6d. 12s. 6d. 13s. 6d. 14s. 6d. 15s. 6d. 16s. 6d. 17s. 6d. 18s. 6d. 19s. 6d. 20s. 6d. 21s. 6d. 22s. 6d. 23s. 6d. 24s. 6d. 25s. 6d. 26s. 6d. 27s. 6d. 28s. 6d. 29s. 6d. 30s. 6d. 31s. 6d. 32s. 6d. 33s. 6d. 34s. 6d. 35s. 6d. 36s. 6d. 37s. 6d. 38s. 6d. 39s. 6d. 40s. 6d. 41s. 6d. 42s. 6d. 43s. 6d. 44s. 6d. 45s. 6d. 46s. 6d. 47s. 6d. 48s. 6d. 49s. 6d. 50s. 6d. 51s. 6d. 52s. 6d. 53s. 6d. 54s. 6d. 55s. 6d. 56s. 6d. 57s. 6d. 58s. 6d. 59s. 6d. 60s. 6d. 61s. 6d. 62s. 6d. 63s. 6d. 64s. 6d. 65s. 6d. 66s. 6d. 67s. 6d. 68

LYCEUM.

NOVELTY.

SADLER'S WELLS.

LONDON PAVILION.

Mr. Herwé, the musical director of the Empire, is composing for his latest an original fair ballet, entitled "L'Atome," and which, like the wicked sprite, and the Queen of the Zephyrs, will be severely impregnated by Mlle. Ross, Signor Cecchetti, and Mme. Ocana. The new entertainment when produced will be given in conjunction with "Dilars" and "Sports."—Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft's volume of professional memoirs has already reached its second edition.—In recognition of his friendly services in starting the show of Niagara, Mr. Gilbey Farquhar has been presented with a thing in the world, a silver tea set. Whatever he does with it, it is his own. Farewell matinee! Farewell! To be given at the Gaiety on Thursday, the 26th inst., for the benefit of M. P. T. Potter, the acting manager.—"Robt. Macaire," to be performed at the Lyceum as supplement to "The Amber Heart," after the play of "Faust," will not be quite a novel production.

LORD HARTINGTON AND THE CITY
OF LONDON.

REWARDS TO THE POLICE FOR BRAVERY.

**THE SUPPOSED MURDER NEAR
DRIFFIELD.**

On Saturday John Sexton, 32, of 4, Cairns-road, Battersea, who acts as timekeeper for the train at Vauxhall Cross, was knocked down and severely injured by a passing vehicle. He was taken to St. Thomas's Hospital.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S PATENT FLUID MAGNESIA secures a perfect digestion, corrects acidity and relieves heartburn, without injury to the coats of the Stomach. Effectual in cases of Irregular Digestion, Gout and Gravel, and the safe corrective for women and children. Recommended by the most eminent, from Sir Humphry Davy and Sir Astley Cooper to leading modern Physicians. In bottles is, each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine vendors.—*J. Advst &*

the exceedingly gross character of the offense was too plain to be mistaken. The prisoner had been for many years in the service of the School Board. He was a confidential clerk and implicitly trusted. Unfortunately the system adopted by the board for payment of the teachers afforded unusual facilities for such embezzlement, and made it an easy matter for the prisoner to appropriate large sums of money entrusted to him, but it could not be said that his honesty gave way under such temptation, as there was deliberation and calculation in all he did. At the time he wrote his confession he had most of the money at his own disposal, and it was manifest that his singular frank avowal was part of a design to hoodwink the board and possibly enlist their sympathy. There were moments when it seemed that this amount of impudence would be accepted with question or inquiry. The sentence of the court would be six years.

aged 55, labourer, was indicted for receiving the sum of 25s., the money of Mrs. E. Sophia Laubard.—From the evidence of Spilling, a barmaid in the employ of the prostitute, who is landlady of the Lord Clyde, Epsom road, Islington, it appeared that at about

EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURE.

MORE KNAVE THAN FOOL.

however was obtained or his whereabouts, there was nothing for it but to pay the hotel and leave the town in perplexity and despair. The affair remained a mystery until recently, when it was cleared up in a very curious manner. The late Mr. Christie, the tenant of the Abbey Craig house, having his curiosity aroused by meeting a stranger in the wood who seemed to avoid observation discovered a bed of straw bushes in a sheltered spot in the plantation, challenged the stranger with sleeping in the wood. This the latter admitted, and further stated he had been without food for eight days, save the exception of a biscuit and a bottle of lemonade which he had procured from the keeper of the Wallace monument. He appealed to be a cherry picker, however, and was allowed to go to Stirling with Mr. Christie, took him to the county police office. Here he confessed to being the missing bridegroom, refused to give any explanation of his extraordinary conduct. He was placed in charge of the constable, and was provided with accommodation in the Golden Lion Hotel, which must have been a welcome change from the Abbey Craig inn. Next day his father-in-law arrived and had an interview with him in the chief constable's room, but what transpired there is not known, however, that the young gentleman passed himself off as a cashier in the office where he was paid a salary of a pound a week, and was secured a handsome young lady for his bride in a well-furnished house into the bargain. He was to keep up appearances that he brought a bride to a first-class hotel in Stirling, and was unable to pay the bill he had left his wife to shift for herself. While in the police office he was examined by Dr. M'Fayden, to whom he related the story of his long fast. This tale the doctor refused to believe, and although there were warning signs of insanity of mind, the medical opinion was that he was quite sane—more kindly indeed, than fool.

Remarkable Divorce Suit.

She Turned Out to be Young and Good Looking.

He Tore Off her Wedding-ring

and hurt her finger very much.—Mr. Justice Butt: Did it hurt you very much?—The Witness: Yes; I have the mark on my finger now.—Examination continued: Ultimately they got to London. There was one child, a son, named George. She caused inquiries and found that her husband's name was over the door of the Star public-house in Regent-street. She afterwards spoke to him, and he was the subject, and he said that he had taken it for Kate Collins, his old servant. He afterwards left her, and she had not seen him since until that morning. He had never settled the £1,000 upon her. He wanted her to get a stud-farm for him.—In cross-examination by her husband, the witness said that Miss Walker paid the matrimonial agent £100 for the introduction of her to Mr. Boyce.—Mr. Justice Butt: Good business that I should think.—The Witness: Yes, I should think so.—Mr. Justice Butt:—Mr. Boyce: Why did you not pay that sum?—Mrs. Boyce: I do not know. You said you were glad that the money was settled upon me, but said that you expected my wife would do it.—(Laughter.)—Mr. Boyce asked after a gentleman, whereupon the learned judge said that she need not answer that question; and Mrs. Boyce, in thanking his lordship, referred to the husband as

"An Impertinent Creature,"

stating that she had believed him to be a gentleman and a man of honour. In a further question Mr. Boyce asked the witness what she recollected of her hair at the time of the marriage, and the learned judge interrupted him, stating that this kind of cross-examination would do him no good.—Mr. Boyce: What was your object in marrying? Was it on the recommendation of the doctor?—Mr. Justice Butt will not allow that question to be put.—Mr. Boyce then asked his wife whether at the Langham Hotel she had not of every comfort whereupon the learned judge, amid laughter, said that Mr. Boyce could allow that, as he had paid her £1,000.—The witness then cross-examined her wife as to his attention to her, and again referred to the colour of her hair, and was again interrupted by the learned judge. She admitted that she did not drink to excess.—In answer to further questions, the witness said that he told her that Kate Collins had nursed him in his illness. She had not commenced proceedings before as he was very lenient towards her. She had previously consulted a solicitor. Kate Collins was dismissed at the wish of the witness. She had put letters into her hand for Collins in reference to the business he was going to shut up. He had thought that it was strange he should be constantly writing to Collins and sending her letters from her. On the occasion when they were staying at Bourne mouth, when he tore the ring from her finger, there was a scuffle between him and brother, and she understood he challenged brother to meet him on the cliff with swords and pistols.

Miss Walker Wrote her Love Letter

Of course the witness could write. Miss Walker wrote the letters because the witness was unable to do so at the time. Had never seen any familiarities between her and his part. — Miss Walker, of Beaconfield, Bournemouth, said that Mrs. Boyce, before her marriage, lived with her, and the witness was very much attached to her. She was aware of the circumstances of the marriage and she gave £1,000 for Mr. and Mrs. Boyce on their journey to Australia. She was very much annoyed when she heard that they had not gone there. When the witness subsequently saw Mrs. Boyce, she found her nervous and exhausted, her finger being cut and bleeding. — In cross-examination, she said that prior to the marriage she wrote Mrs. Boyce's letters for her dictation. — Evidence was then given that before the marriage Mr. Boyce and Kate Collins were upon very intimate terms, and that they had meals together, and they were seen to be under suspicious circumstances, which were in the words of the witness, "in the nature of a man and wife." — Miss Hyde, gave corroborative evidence of the crime. — Mr. H. F. Barton, manager of the Clifton Hotel, said that when Mr. and Mrs. Boyce stayed at his hotel with Miss Walker there was a complaint made by Mrs. Boyce against her husband who had a poker in his hand. He was talking about spilling blood. — The case was adjourned.

During the sitting of the Manchester P. Court on Thursday, a very violent scene took place between two prisoners, who attacked each other in the dock. A child which was in the arms of one of them had to be rescued by policemen.

The North Bridge Railway Bill passed unopposed through the House of Lords on Thursday.

The bill authorises the company to raise £175,000 additional capital, with borrowing powers exceeding £125,000.

Q

Bone Soloist. John Schoneu, the Black
 Master Adams, the Boy Tenor. Brothers Baker
 Phenomenon, the Funniest of all Burlesque K
 and the Choir of Jubilee Singers. The whole pr
 the direction of Mr. Albert West.—Nightly at
 Doors open at 4.30. No advance in Prices.—Actin
 M. T. Crawford.

TELEPHONE No. 100, by Carrie Busnell and Frank Brothers, Baker, Home, Athol, and Another, Fred H. Polinski Brothers, Phillips and Lorenzo Troupe, and Proctor.—The Proprietors' Inaugural Night on THU April 26th. All the Stars.—To Benefit Societies: The M. L. for Benefits.

Of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.
2s. 6d. per bottle.

FLORILINE TOOTH POWDER, only put in
Price 1s.

ria. political heirs of this great man have failed to comprehend the nature of the legacy left to them by their departed leader.

have not after being taken to the infirmary. She
e legacy evidently swallowed the first packet, and
der. As it would not have the desired effect had
buy another.

OFFICES: 110, STRAND, W.C.

**LORD BEACONSFIELD'S
LEGACY.**

failed to comprehend the nature of the
left to them by their departed lead

and the second packet. Whilst in the act of giving the girl fell down in agony, and died immediately after being taken to the infirmary. She evidently swallowed the first packet, and her legacy it would not have the desired effect had she swallowed another.

SOOTHING SYRUP

[illegible]

FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH

PRIMROSE DAY.

Never before has the display of primroses on the 19th of April been so large as on Thursday, the seventh anniversary of the death of the Earl of Beaconsfield, and never before has the custom so largely observed in London and the provinces. In addition to the purely political gatherings, there were numerous other observances in various parts of the country, all undertaken in the same spirit and with the same end in view—honour to the memory of the great statesman who passed away seven years ago. The time for political opponents to jeer at the celebration of Primrose Day has long gone, and not only has the Primrose League itself become a great political power, but the day has come to be regarded by a very large proportion of the English people as one to be marked as an event in history. Thus the memory of the dead earl is kept alive in the minds of his countrymen, and to judge from the numbers wearing the well-known token on Thursday it must be admitted even by the most virulent Gladstonian that sympathy with the principles of Lord Beaconsfield and respect for his memory are largely on the increase throughout the country.

The Beaconsfield Statue.

From an early hour in the morning crowds of people assembled around the statue of Lord Beaconsfield, in St. Stephen's-square, Westminster, and a couple of policemen had all their work to do to keep the spectators moving on. The appearance of the statue, practically covered as it was with flowers—the primroses and the violet being predominant—was very effective. In addition to the decorations which were placed there soon after midnight, many others were deposited during the morning. One of the most elaborate and interesting persons was that sent by Mr. E. H. Bell, of Hove, in the shape of a statue of primroses at the base of the statue, on a mourning tablet, with the words, "Peace with honour. In memory of Lord Beaconsfield. Died 19th April, 1881." Beneath are the lines:—

Duty and honour were the watchwords twain
Which ruled his line of action; and he gave
His time and talents to the country's cause,
To serve his Queen, his nation, and his God.

There were also wreaths from many habitations of the Primrose League, and numerous bunches of primroses on the grass round the statue. The statue itself was bedecked with flowers, and the arrangement both of these and of the wreaths around the pedestal far surpassed, from an artistic point of view, that of any previous year. The Grand Council of the Primrose League sent a magnificent wreath of colossal dimensions, the words "In Memoriam" being arranged in letters of violets upon a bank of primroses. At the base of the wreath was a crown worked in violets. Another attractive feature in the decoration was a handsome wreath of primroses in which were intermingled "Peace with honour." The Constitutional Club sent a very fine wreath, and among others worthy of notice were those of the Chelsea Conservative Club, North Lambeth Constitutional Club, Roding Deansy Habitation, Primrose League, Lafane Habitation, Dover Habitation, and the Dulwich Working Men's Conservative Club. Later in the day a crowd of people thronged round the monument, and the exertions of several constables were required to prevent a block.

Meeting of the Grand Habitation of the League.

A meeting of the Grand Habitation of the Primrose League was held in Her Majesty's Theatre in the Haymarket on Thursday afternoon. The stage and proscenium were tastefully decorated with flags and constitutional emblems. A bust of Lord Beaconsfield occupied the pole of honour in the centre of the proscenium, while a bust of Lord Salisbury, executed by Mr. Richard Bell, was prominently displayed in the orchestra. At a quarter to two o'clock the building contained between three and four thousand persons. Punctually at two o'clock the chairman, Sir Algernon Borthwick, took up his post amid loud cheering. A great number of ladies were present, and the stage when lighted up presented a very brilliant spectacle. The chairman said they were once again met on the anniversary of Primrose Day, when the people of England, and the people of all nations, were so united in sympathy. They must also recall the names of the two founders of the league, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff and Lord Randolph Churchill. It was incumbent upon them to make the people understand that the League was working for the people, and to bring the classes and masses into close fraternal connection. He congratulated them on the fact that they had 1,100,000 members, and these had contributed in a large and brilliant way towards placing Lord Salisbury in power. (Cheers.) They had reason to be satisfied with the fact that the Government had put down obstruction—(cheers)—with the conversion scheme of Mr. Goschen, the treatment of the Irish question by Mr. Balfour—(cheers)—and the foreign policy of Lord Salisbury. He urged upon them, in conclusion, that one of the chief sources of strength in the nation was its patriotism, and the exercise of this might be called for, owing to the state of Europe, more than they expected. He believed this patriotism would be equal to any occasion. (Cheers.)—Mr. Plunket, who next spoke, said that in the success they had already achieved there was rich promise of greater success to come. (Cheers.) If they contrasted the condition of Ireland with what it had been in recent years, they would find ample grounds for satisfaction with the policy which Lord Salisbury's Government had pursued. Mr. Plunket concluded with an eloquent tribute to Mr. Balfour. Mr. Henry Chaplin said that all present would be well and his colleagues had well and nobly done their duty. (Cheers.) In conclusion, he moved a vote of confidence in the Government, which was seconded by Sir Henry Hoare, and carried unanimously amid enthusiastic cheers.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

The last train from Dublin to Bray on Friday night had a narrow escape of becoming wrecked. The driver of the engine and the guard state that shortly after leaving Glenafree Station, and near to the Albert-road Bridge, the train seemed to oscillate considerably, whilst the engine shook a great deal. A report of the occurrence was made to the station-master at Dalkey, who directed that the engine and the train should be examined, which resulted in the finding of some iron bolts and pipes missing from the bottom of the guard's van. The railway officials and police at once proceeded to the place indicated by the driver of the engine, where they found an old wooden sleeper broken in two by the train passing over it. Six large stones and an iron gate were also placed against the down line. Some of the points of the bars of the gate were found cut across by the train. Fortunately the train carried but very few passengers. No clue has yet been obtained as to who placed the obstruction on the line.

THE HANGMAN PLAYED OUT.

The New York Assembly has passed a bill, by 87 votes to 8, substituting death by electricity for hanging in capital cases, and also prohibiting the publication in newspapers of the details of executions. The bill will pass through the Senate, as it is strongly supported.

Mr. W. H. Smith, presiding on Wednesday evening at the annual dinner of the Grand Habitation of the Primrose League, referred to the improving condition of Ireland, and paid a high tribute to the judgment and ability of Mr. Balfour. Alluding to the Local Government Bill, the First Lord of the Treasury said that those who were parties to the extension of the franchise for which Lord Beaconsfield was responsible must complete the work to which they were committed.

THE SWEATING SYSTEM.

The Boot Finishing Trade.

The select committee of the House of Lords resumed their inquiry into the sweating system on Tuesday. The Earl of Dunraven presided. Samuel Wildman was re-examined. In answer to Lord Onslow, he explained, with reference to a union amongst the victims of the sweating system, that not only did the "knifers" disorganize the finishers if they belonged to the union, but the manufacturers themselves required a deposit of a sum of money from the "knifers" as a security against a strike in the execution of an order. A trades union could be formed in Parliament would pass a law restricting the hours to something less than they were now. He paid 4s. a week for one room of four and a half or five yards square, and he had a wife and six children. His room contained two windows. In reply to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the witness said he should not wish to work shorter hours for smaller wages; he should expect more wages. A quick working man should receive 15s., and a slow working man 13s., and a slow man with a family 14s. to 15s. a week. Charles Coleman, a Jewish boot finisher, and one of the masters employing men under the sweating system, said he was secretary of the Masters' Jewish Boot and Shoe Trade Association. That association had been started to protect the members, so that wages might not go below 12s. 6d. a week.

Plenty Ready to Take the Work.

In answer to the chairman, he said: If I receive this morning three or four dozen of boots, for which I was paid last week 4s. 6d. a dozen, and only now receive 4s. a dozen, well, if I refuse them at that rate, there are plenty of masters who would be willing to do the work at the lower rate, men who have been twelve or eighteen months or two years unemployed. They become masters as well. The Chairman: Then, in fact, the rate of wages at which goods are put out is brought down by competition by new men who have been in the country only a short time. Yes. If I get 5s. for finishing a dozen pairs of boots I get half, and the other half is divided between the three or four men I employ. What do you do for your half? I have to "knive" and work up the goods myself, keep up a workshop, fire, gas, and grinders tools, and to take the work to the shop. The prices I present to the masters are lower than formerly. The great number of men who have come from abroad have increased the competition. We receive sometimes as much as 2s. 3d. for a dozen pair of boots, and as little as 1s. 9d. and 1s. 6d. per dozen, but the work was often very bad.

How he Became a "Knifer."

—How long do you work yourself? I employ three men, and work myself by preparing the work for them. I employ 1 man, I work the same hours as they do, seventeen or eighteen hours a day when we are busy. What can you earn? What the cream of the workmen earn. I have been in the finishing trade for twenty years, and came over as a greener. After seven months I commenced piece work, and the first week I made 25s. That was about nineteen years ago. I worked with my brother for three years, and then I started as a master for myself. You made so much money as to be able to begin for yourself. It is only a matter of 42 altogether to become a master. Have you not to give security? We have only to become householders. Do you see any way of improving the present state of things? My opinion is that workshops should be built by the manufacturers, and the work done on the manufacturers' premises; that would improve the trade.

A Terrible Reduction.

The rate of payment has been reduced 30 or 40 per cent. Boots for which I formerly got 3s. a dozen I now get 3s. for; but whatever I get I hand over the half of it to the men. They have, however, suffered more than I have done. The Archbishop of Canterbury: Then the masters have gained by the machinery and the men have lost by it? Yes. What do the boots you are paid in 9d. for sell for? 1s. 3d. a pair. Solomon Rosenberg, a boot finisher in a sweating establishment, said he was earning 15s. a week, but out of that he had to pay 6s. 6d. for rent, 1s. 3d. for paraffin for his lamp, 1s. 5d. for coal, and 6d. for school fees for his six children, leaving 6s. 3d. to keep himself, wife, and family. His regular time was from seven in the morning till midnight, but in busy times he had to go an hour earlier, and stay an hour later. He worked eighteen hours a day, and although he sometimes earned 22 per week, his wages per annum did not average more than 50 per week. He employed one man and his own boy. Mr. W. Hofmann, of the Shoe and Leather Trade Record, said he was formerly in the boot trade for twenty-six years. He had visited the houses of people employed by sweaters, and found them almost invariably dirty and insanitary. In one room, about 9ft. by 15ft., eighteen persons lived day and night. The sweating system prevailed in Spitalfields, Whitechapel, and Commercial-road. The best skilled workmen in London in the boot trade could not now get more than nine months' work in the year. He attributed the depression to the lower purchasing power of the country, and to the fact that the colonists, disgusted with the shoddy goods sent to them from this country, were now making their own. Inspectors with technical knowledge should be empowered to visit workshops at all hours. The difficulty would be to find the shops. The committee then adjourned.

The "Christian" Sweaters.

Evidence was again taken on Friday, when Mr. Hofmann was recalled, and gave details as to the terribly unsanitary condition of some of the sweating dens he had visited, as well as the consequences of the action of the union in demanding work for certain hours. He had done the London trade, and many manufacturers had removed to provincial towns to be free from the union and the "statement of wages." Mr. Arnold White asked permission to remark that, in his answer last week, "If there were no foreigners there would be no sweaters," he only meant it to apply to the boot trade. His evidence would now have reference to "Christian" sweaters. (A laugh.) Lord Dunraven asked Mr. White whether his general ideas now would apply to shirt-making, tailoring, and cabinet-making? The sweating system as applied to the tailoring trade, as applied to shirt-making, and the sweating system as practised by the Government—(laughter)—answered the witness. Lord Rothschild: The Government?—Mr. White: The Government. (A laugh.)

Tailor's Work and Pay.

Continuing his evidence, Mr. Arnold White produced a bundle of clothes which, he said, was a suit, cut ready for making up, and everything provided, except the cotton for sewing, which was provided by the working sweaters. The trousers were pressed into shape at 1d. a pair. The most skillful worker could not press more than forty pairs a day. The price for making a coat was 7d. It was possible to make four days by working fifteen hours. The following was a description of some of the work done, together with the prices:—Trousers, made for export, at 4d.; suit made complete for labour, the stitching alone requiring considerable labour. The sweating master received 1s. 2d. for making this suit. A boy's suit was made right out for 4d., the sweater getting 7d.—Lord Dunraven: By sweater, do you mean the middleman?—Mr. White answered in the affirmative, adding that the sweating master, for no labour of his own, cleared 2d. on the boy's suit, while the woman who made it only got 4d. for all her work. A knickerbocker suit, containing a great amount of labour, two pockets, nine buttons, five button-

holes, lining, and hasting. The middleman received 1s. as the price for the making. The payment for adult clothing, remarked Mr. White, was quite bad enough, but the rate paid for children's clothes was worse.

Making a Vest and Shirt.
"Now I come to a shirt," said Mr. White, "a shirt worn in the West-end. This is a bespoke shirt, made to measure, with two links worn in cuffs, twelve button-holes, and made all complete for one shilling. The sweater, or middleman, gets a shilling profit on the making of each shirt."—Lord Dunraven: What is that shirt sold in the shop for?—"The price in a West-end shop for that shirt," replied Mr. White, "is 7s. 6d. With the exception of that shirt, all the garments I have shown are shop clothes."

How Disease is Spread.
The Rev. James Munro, a minister who has laboured amongst the East-end poor, drew a graphic and sad picture of the most distressing forms of sweating, through the misery of which, coupled with incidental causes, young womanhood is robbed of every ray of brightness in life. Mr. Munro produced a well-made coat, which he tried on in the presence of their lordships, one of whom remarked, "It is a capital fit." That coat explained Mr. Munro, "was made by a sweater for 7d. I have seen coats made 'from 4d. upwards.'" Then the witness, in speaking of the sanitary surroundings of one poor house, said, "Last week I saw a child lying ill with the measles, and garments lying all around it were being made up."—The committee adjourned.

FIGHT BETWEEN PADDINGTON VESTRYMEN.

The question that has engaged the attention of the Paddington Vestry for some weeks past, known as the Paddington Bath scandal, resulted on Tuesday in a fight between two members of the vestry. Mr. Fisher having resigned the commission of the baths and washhouses, and Mr. E. F. Whurr retiring by efflux of time, two opponents of the policy of the commissioners, Messrs. Jephson and Honey were elected, and Mr. Whurr lost his seat. Mr. Lee denounced the "rogue, felony, and treachery" of the commissioners and their late superintendent, whereupon Mr. Whurr said he should "like to settle with him in the garden." Afterwards, in the outer hall, Mr. Whurr spoke of doing some personal violence to Mr. Lee, and the friends of the latter sent for the police. Mr. Whurr waited outside, and as Mr. Lee was leaving made an assault upon him in the presence of a number of vestrymen. Mr. Lee held up an umbrella to protect his face, and the two vestrymen struggled, the umbrella being beaten down and the combatants getting to close quarters, Mr. Whurr falling or being thrown to the ground. When the police arrived, one vestryman was on the top of the other, thumping him. They were then separated.

ALARMING SUBSIDENCE IN NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY.

About half past three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon it was noticed that the western pavement was giving way under the railway bridge of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, which crosses the Borough between the Borough-road and the Elephant and Castle railway stations. Steps were at once taken to ensure the safety of the public. Shortly afterwards the pavement suddenly collapsed, some eight feet by three nearest the roadway disappearing from view. It appears that the works of the underground subway from London Bridge have approached within about fifty feet of the railway bridge, and the existence of which had been forgotten. With the approach of the tunnel the sewer burst, and caused the subsidence, while the water flowed into the works. The hole caused by the subsidence was fully twenty feet deep, but the tunnel is sixty feet under the ground, and was not therefore affected. The company's men set to work to fill up the chasm with gravel.

STRANGE THEFT OF A DIAMOND NECKLACE.

People in Paris, a correspondent says, still persist in attributing undiscovered robberies and robberies to mysterious beings from the other side of the Champs. Thus we are calmly told by a commissary of police that the robbery of the diamond necklace which lately took place at the Baron de Wendel's was presumably the work of three well-dressed Englishwomen who were seen loitering at the door of the house when the feast was set out and the guests were met at the wedding of the daughter of the Marquis de Vaulserre. The reception, which was an open one, was attended by many persons, who were thronged together at one time in the second saloon, and at another in the dining hall. Suddenly a Roman Catholic prelate, Monsignor Fava, was announced, and everybody went into the room where the dignity was, and it is supposed that during this time the property was stolen. This robbery has caused much sensation in Paris, and a few more particulars concerning it may be interesting to your readers. The diamond necklace was on a table in the second drawing-room of the house of the Baron de Wendel, who is an uncle of the bride, and who, living near the Trinity Church, entertained the guests who had been present at the marriage. During the polite rush to see the monsignor the robbers carried out their project. After the commotion caused by the arrival of the prelate had subsided one of the ladies of the house returned to the second saloon for the purpose of showing the presents to a newly-arrived friend. Then the fatal discovery was made, and what has been called "a cold silence" fell upon the assembled guests. People looked at each other in amazement and half in suspicion. Those useful beings who are met in every Paris salon, and whose principal duty it is to fill up vacant corners or to make up a dinner party when some high and mighty person has been unable to "put in an appearance," were in a state of perplexity and confusion, for, although they are frequently visible in society, few people know their names or positions. The suspense was, in fact, simply awful, and there were subdued conversations as to the expediency of closing the stained doors and keeping everybody in the hall, and the advent of the police. Others hinted in a few words at the advisability of a thorough search being instituted. Nothing of the sort, however, was attempted; but the Marquis de Vaulserre and the Baron stood at the hall door and watched all their guests departing before them. After this painful ordeal the police began their operations in the second saloon, but the only result which they arrived at was that the necklace and its accessories were too large to have been taken away by a man unless he had a great coat on, and that they must have therefore, been stolen by a woman, who hid them in her dress and passed unnoticed through the crowd of guests.

ROBBERIES NEAR MONTE CARLO.

A correspondent at Nice reports that several audacious robberies have recently been committed in the vicinity of the gardens of Monte Carlo by a band of five or six Piedmontese. One case, which happened on Tuesday afternoon, is a good example. An American doctor, named Redding, was walking alone on the outskirts of the Principality when these fellows sprang from behind some trees, seized him, and demanded his money. One meanwhile holding a knife over his head. They ransacked his pockets, and took all the French money he had, about 20fr. His watch, being marked with a monogram, they left, together with two pieces of English money, which might betray them. Dr. Redding ran to the police. Two of them examined the spot and said they were French territory, and therefore they could do nothing. The Prince of Monaco's army of thirty privates and a corporal maintains its wonted attitude of masterly inactivity. The doctor has no means of redress, and the thieves are left at ease to enjoy their plunder.

LATEST NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

Dangerous Symptoms. Latest Bulletins.

The reports received from Berlin of the health of the Emperor Frederick during Tuesday and Wednesday were of an alarming character. It was asserted that blood poisoning had set in, and that the most serious results were feared.

Following are the latest telegrams:—

(REUTERS'S TELEGRAM.)
BERLIN, April 21, 7 a.m.—The semi-official North German Gazette this morning publishes the following announcement:—"The Emperor did not leave his bed yesterday, although he attended to State affairs. His Majesty had no sleep in the afternoon, but took food as usual, and in satisfactory quantities. The discharge of pus continues."

(REXCHAMOR COMPANY'S TELEGRAM.)
BERLIN, April 21, 9.45 a.m.—The Emperor is in a state of high fever, and experiences difficulty in breathing.

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

More Deaths—Latest.

Robert Hodgson, 39, hewer, of Flimby, married, one of the men who was injured in the explosion near Workington, and taken to the infirmary, died in the infirmary last night. The bodies which were laid out in the joiners' shop have all been removed to their respective homes. The pit yard presented a very melancholy appearance during the whole of Friday night as the bodies were being removed. About ten o'clock Joseph Robinson, another of the injured in the explosion, died in the Workington Infirmary. This brings the number of killed up to thirty.

A CONSTABLE'S CONVICTION QUASHED.

The appeal of Police-constable David Poole from a conviction by Mr. Vaughan, at Bow-street, for assaulting Mrs. Annie F. Hancock, was heard at the Middlesex Sessions on Friday, and the conviction quashed.

TRYING TO BRIBE A CONSTABLE.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court on Friday, William Jenkins was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour without the option of a fine for having assaulted Mrs. Besse Braley in Regent-street. The prisoner, on the night of the 11th inst., struck the prosecutrix in the face, and ran away. When arrested he attempted to bribe the constable who took him into custody, and when the case was first before the court he accused Mrs. Braley of having molested him. Inquiries proved that the prosecutrix was a person of respectability, and that the prisoner had given a false address.

CHARGE AGAINST A POSTMASTER.

A postmaster named Francis Ward, of Tredgar-road, How, was charged at Bow-street on Friday with having embezzled two sums of £10, paid to him as deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank on the 21st of March last. A remand was granted. Mr. Beard, who defended, applied that the prisoner might be admitted to bail, and, in reply to Mr. Bridge, said he could not deny that the money had been appropriated by the prisoner, and he would on a future occasion explain the reasons which had induced him to do so. The amount would be refunded by his friends. Mr. Bridge consented to accept bail.

CHARGE OF SHOOTING.

At Marylebone Police Court on Friday, Mr. W. I. Kearse, private banker, of Monmouth-road, Westbourne Grove, was charged with shooting and wounding David Edwards, who is now in St. Mary's Hospital. The prisoner was having an altercation with a cabman, when he produced a revolver and fired three times, missing the cabman, but wounding Edwards, who was taking no part in the affair. The prisoner was remanded, bail being refused.

DEATH OF AN IMBECILE FROM ALLEGED VIOLENCE.

Dr. Danf rd Thomas on Friday held an inquiry at the Islington Court as to the death of William Marshall, 29, an imbecile shoeblack, of 62, Scholfield-road, Holloway. The deceased, although of weak intellect, endeavoured to get a living as a shoeblack in the vicinity of the Archway Tavern, where it was shown he was frequently assaulted by the loafers and roughs who hung about there when they could not extort from him either tobacco or money. On the evening of the 6th, he suddenly rushed indoors in an excited and exhausted state, with his hat cut open and his head injured. It was elicited from him that he had been most violently assaulted by these roughs, who, he said, had beat him about the body and kicked him because he had no tobacco to give them. The next day he complained of severe pains in the neck and head, and was unable to take any food. Dr. Cowen was called in to see him, and prescribed for him, but he gradually grew worse, and died on Tuesday last. Dr. Philip Cohen, of Lancelotti-road, deposed that he attended the deceased, who complained to him of injuries from the illusage he had received, but he did not find any wounds or bruises about him. He was suffering from inflammation of the lungs and bronchitis, of which he died on Tuesday. The coroner observed that there could be no doubt but that the marks of violence were visible, might have tended to accelerate the disease.—The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

"GOOD-BYE, OLD MAN; I'M OFF."

An inquest was held on Friday on the body of Edward Thompson, late head carman at the Fleece public-house, Abbey-street, who mysteriously disappeared about three weeks ago. It was stated that the deceased had been engaged to a young woman, but she returned him the engagement ring, and three days afterwards the deceased was seen standing on Southwark Bridge. He cried out to a bystander, "Good-bye, old man; I'm off," leapt over the bridge, and was drowned. A verdict of suicide while temporarily insane was returned.

VERY SUSPICIOUS.

The coroner for Grantham has held an inquiry respecting a very suspicious case. A labourer named William Lee, aged 38 years, on Saturday received a considerable amount of money. Later in the day he was seen in the company of a well-known woman named Caroline Broughton. About ten o'clock he went home with her, and about an hour later a neighbour heard a noise as if some one falling downstairs. Shortly afterwards the man was dragged away to his lodgings in a state of semi-consciousness by the husband of Broughton. He never regained consciousness, and died on Monday evening. A post mortem revealed the fact that the man had been severely injured on the head and body. The inquiry has been adjourned. Broughton and her husband are in custody.

At the Mansion House Police Court on Friday the new Chile Gold Mining Company were fined 25 and costs for making default in not keeping the register of shareholders as required by the Companies Act. Mr. Hugh Watt, M.P., chairman of the company, was summoned for permitting default, but the summons was dismissed. A petition which came from Bristol a couple of days ago for presentation to the House of Commons deserves mention as a curiosity of its kind. It prayed the House to legalize marriage with a wife's sister. The slip was discovered by the Petition Committee. It is the first time that Parliament has been petitioned to legalize polygamy.

EXTRAORDINARY TRAGEDY AT ISLEWORTH.

Two young women named Sarah Ellen Proctor, of Windmill End, near Dudley, and Charlotte Whale, of the same place, took lodgings together at a cottage in Wharton-road, Isleworth, on Sunday last. Early the following morning the landlady found the latter lying dead on her bed, the brain protruding from a gash in the side of her head. She immediately went downstairs and informed Proctor, who made no secret of the fact that she had killed her companion by a blow with a jug. She was brought before the Brentford bench on Tuesday morning, and being charged with the crime said that she owed the deceased a grudge for having struck her on the head with a nail-bag four years ago. She said she had suffered from the effects of this blow ever since. The prisoner was remanded.—Isleworth is a small village about a mile from Brentford, surrounded by market and fruit gardens, which give employment during the fruit season to large numbers of women from the Black Country and other parts, and both the prisoner and deceased appear to have come to the district in quest of work of that character. Deceased had been similarly employed in the district in previous seasons, and last summer was charged at the Brentford Police Court with an assault on a woman named Broad. The result of the hearing, however, was that she was acquitted, and the prosecutrix and her principal witness convicted at the Middlesex Sessions of wilful perjury and sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

A Story of Revenge.

The murder appears to have been the outcome of pent-up revenge on the part of Proctor. Whale was a young woman by no means unattractive. Both Proctor and Whale are Staffordshire women. For the greater portion of their life they lived at a village near Dudley, but every summer it was their practice to leave their home together and travel in the country to obtain employment in market gardens. About eighteen months ago a serious quarrel arose between the two women, the result of it being that the deceased struck Proctor a violent blow on the head, from the effects of which she has periodically suffered in such a way as to lead to the supposition that her mind was unhinged. This particular old feud between the couple arose from a love episode. While being then engaged to a young man, of Windmill End, near Dudley, preparations for the marriage were made and the banns were published, when the sweetheart suddenly changed his mind, and declined to be a party to the nuptial ceremony. From that time Proctor and Charlotte Whale had frequent quarrels, though, strange to say, they continued in each other's company on country journeys in search of work. Whale suspected that her estrangement with her sweetheart was due to Proctor's intrigue, and it was that circumstance which led to Whale striking the accused on the head so violently as to affect her brain.

The Inquest.

On Friday Dr. Diplock held an inquiry at the London Apprentice, Isleworth, into the circumstances attending the death of Charlotte Whale.—James Whale, a soldier in the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, identified the body of the deceased as that of his sister, who was a chainmaker. He met her at Brentford Railway Station on Sunday night in company with Proctor and another woman, all being sober and on good terms, and went with them to Mrs. Callow's, where the deceased and Proctor took lodgings. His sister and Proctor had a quarrel about four years ago, but had been friendly since. Proctor visiting their house at Dudley. The deceased had a child by Proctor's brother. Proctor said she would kill her brother if Charlotte Whale married him.—Ellen Callow, of 1, Mitchell's Cottages, Wharton-road, Isleworth, said she knew the deceased in Dudley. Charlotte Whale sent her a letter last week to say she was coming, and came to lodge with her on Sunday evening with Proctor. They went out to the Royal Oak public-house during the evening. On Tuesday morning, after Proctor came upstairs when she heard a dreadful noise, and going into Charlotte Whale's room, saw that she was smothered with blood. She was lying on the bed, and was nearly dead. A jug was near her, with blood upon it. Witness went downstairs, and Proctor said, "I meant to do it, but haven't had the opportunity before."—Dr. Day deposed that he had made a post mortem examination, and found a deep gash behind the right ear and another in front and on the side, which was partly severed. The part of the skull was shattered in several places, and more than one blow must have been struck. These injuries caused death.—The coroner adjourned the inquiry.

THUNDERSTORM AT YORK.

At noon on Thursday a severe thunderstorm visited York. The lightning was extremely vivid and the thunder-claps seemed to shake dwellings to the foundation. A large residence on The Mount was struck, and every pane of glass in the windows at the back of the house was shattered. Two of the maids who were cleaning silver in the pantry were severely injured. The adjoining residence sustained damage, and the gardener, who was in the greenhouse, was thrown to the ground.

MONEY MARKET.

CITY, Saturday.
There is very little doing on the Stock Exchange today, and the market for Foreign Government Securities is rather dull. Home Railways are fairly good, but Americans and Canadians are dull and quiet. Mines are unsettled. The Funds have slightly improved. Consols being quoted at 104 1/4 for money; New Twos-and-Three-quarters, 99 1/4; account, 99 1/4; New and Reduced Threes, 99 1/4.

FOREIGN STOCKS.

Argentine 1888, 95 1/2; Ditto 1890, 95 1/2; Ditto 1892, 95 1/2; Ditto 1894, 95 1/2; Ditto 1896, 95 1/2; Ditto 1898, 95 1/2; Ditto 1900, 95 1/2; Ditto 1902, 95 1/2; Ditto 1904, 95 1/2; Ditto 1906, 95 1/2; Ditto 1908, 95 1/2; Ditto 1910, 95 1/2; Ditto 1912, 95 1/2; Ditto 1914, 95 1/2; Ditto 1916, 95 1/2; Ditto 1918, 95 1/2; Ditto 1920, 95 1/2; Ditto 1922, 95 1/2; Ditto 1924, 95 1/2; Ditto 1926, 95 1/2; Ditto 1928, 95 1/2; Ditto 1930, 95 1/2; Ditto 1932, 95 1/2; Ditto 1934, 95 1/2; Ditto 1936, 95 1/2; Ditto 1938, 95 1/2; Ditto 1940, 95 1/2; Ditto 1942, 95 1/2; Ditto 1944, 95 1/2; Ditto 1946, 95 1/2; Ditto 1948, 95 1/2; Ditto 1950, 95 1/2; Ditto 1952, 95 1/2; Ditto 1954, 95 1/2; Ditto 1956, 95 1/2; Ditto 1958, 95 1/2; Ditto 1960, 95 1/2; Ditto 1962, 95 1/2; Ditto 1964, 95 1/2; Ditto 1966, 95 1/2; Ditto 1968, 95 1/2; Ditto 1970, 95 1/2; Ditto 1972, 95 1/2; Ditto 1974, 95 1/2; Ditto 1976, 95 1/2; Ditto 1978, 95 1/2; Ditto 1980, 95 1/2; Ditto 1982, 95 1/2; Ditto 1984, 95 1/2; Ditto 1986, 95 1/2; Ditto 1988, 95 1/2; Ditto 1990, 95 1/2; Ditto 1992, 95 1/2; Ditto 1994, 95 1/2; Ditto 1996, 95 1/2; Ditto 1998, 95 1/2; Ditto 2000, 95 1/2; Ditto 2002, 95 1/2; Ditto 2004, 95 1/2; Ditto 2006, 95 1/2; Ditto 2008, 95 1/2; Ditto 2010, 95 1/2; Ditto 2012, 95 1/2; Ditto 2014, 95 1/2; Ditto 2016, 95 1/2; Ditto 2018, 95 1/2; Ditto 2020, 95 1/2; Ditto 2022, 95 1/2; Ditto 2024, 95 1/2; Ditto 2026, 95 1/2; Ditto 2028, 95 1/2; Ditto 2030, 95 1/2; Ditto 2032, 95 1/2; Ditto 2034, 95 1/2; Ditto 2036, 95 1/2; Ditto 2038, 95 1/2; Ditto 2040, 95 1/2; Ditto 2042, 95 1/2; Ditto 2044, 95 1/2; Ditto 2046, 95 1/2; Ditto 2048, 95 1/2; Ditto 2050, 95 1/2; Ditto 2052, 95 1/2; Ditto 2054, 95 1/2; Ditto 2056, 95 1/2; Ditto 2058, 95 1/2; Ditto 2060, 95 1/2; Ditto 2062, 95 1/2; Ditto 2064, 95 1/2; Ditto 2066, 95 1/2; Ditto 2068, 95 1/2; Ditto 2070, 95 1/2; Ditto 2072, 95 1/2; Ditto 2074, 95 1/2; Ditto 2076, 95 1/2; Ditto 2078, 95 1/2; Ditto 2080, 95 1/2; Ditto 2082, 95 1/2; Ditto 2084, 95 1/2; Ditto 2086, 95 1/2; Ditto 2088, 95 1/2; Ditto 2090, 95 1/2; Ditto 2092, 95 1/2; Ditto 2094, 95 1/2; Ditto 2096, 95 1/2; Ditto 2098, 95 1/2; Ditto 2100, 95 1/2; Ditto 2102, 95 1/2; Ditto 2104, 95 1/2; Ditto 2106, 95 1/2; Ditto 2108, 95 1/2; Ditto 2110, 95 1/2; Ditto 2112, 95 1/2; Ditto 2114, 95 1/2; Ditto 2116, 95 1/2; Ditto 2118, 95 1/2; Ditto 2120, 95 1/2; Ditto 2122, 95 1/2; Ditto

Queen's Bench Division.

Probate and Divorce Division.

CAVALIER V. CAVALIER.—In this case the wife sued for a divorce on the ground of her husband's cruelty and adultery. The case was undefended. —The parties were married on the 25th of July, 1877, at St. Andrew's, Holborn. The respondent was a provision dealer, and, after the marriage, they lived at College-street, Mile End, and Malmesbury-road, Bow. For some time they lived happily, and three children have been born to the marriage. After the birth of the first child the respondent was stated to have taken much to drink, and frequently ill-treated his wife. In 1880 the petitioner took out a summons for assault, and he was bound over to keep the peace. The following year he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for an assault, and that occasion a decree of judicial separation.

City of London Court.

shilling. Stevens was taken to the station. Other officers returned to 37, Colonnade, and searched the bed-room occupied by the prisoner. A quantity of white metal was found, some pieces of Paris, a ladle, and a piece of glass with impressions of coins on it. This had evidently been used for the purpose of cooling the coins. A plaster of Paris mould was also found. A woman and Haley were afterwards arrested, accused were remanded.

Marlborough-street.

THE DUNNY PARCEL.—Alfred Edward K described as a law writer, was charged on re with attempting to obtain a pair of boots, 20s., from William George Norman, a boot of New Bond-street, by means of a false che

Clerkenwell.

the
the

Thames.

Worship-street.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Thomas Dabbs,

Toys Baumgartner, Elmwood-street, Bethnal green, was charged with having attempted suicide by throwing himself into the river. He is a man named George Holden, living in a house-place, Boundary-road, Walthamstow, that on Friday night, soon after nine o'clock, saw the prisoner jump from a footbridge in the river. He (the witness) jumped in after him, succeeded in getting hold of the prisoner, and thereupon struggled and wanted to be let go, but, with assistance, got him ashore. The prisoner told the constable who took him that he had intended to put an end to his

the poor-box for the witness, who expressed his thanks.—The prisoner was remanded for a week.

Lambeth.

Wandsworth.
RAUMAT ASSAULT FROM A WIFE.—HENRY J.

Stratford.
A DISHONEST YOUNG WOMAN.—Clothilde

INQUESTS.

TRAGIC SUICIDE OF A GAMBLER.
Mr. Wynne E. Baxter held an inquest at the London Hospital respecting the death of Frank Brinkworth, aged 35, a cab proprietor living at 63, Oxford-street, Stepney, who committed suicide in the North Briton

SAD DEATH OF A WIDOW.—On Saturday Dr. Dan

left Baxter held an inquiry at the East India Arm

The Crown Prince of Italy will be among Royal visitors to England in the course of

HOPELESS TORTURE FOR YEARS

CURED IN SEVEN MINUTES
(From "The Scottish People")

Henry Coates, of 11, Cheatham-place, Adelaide-street, borough of Kingston-upon-Hull, railway employé, ap

[illegible]

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Monday.

A bill for the abatement of the smoke nuisance in the metropolis was introduced by Lord STRATHEDEN and CAMPBELL, and read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Monday.

The Local Government Bill.

Mr. COUGHLIN, in resuming the debate on the second reading of the Local Government Bill, said that it did not realise all he desired, and gave no promise of the end at which he wished to arrive. He would like to have seen that the county councils had full control of the taxation, but constituted as they were he could have had no faith with their administration of the poor law. The police arrangements under the bill were capable of much modification. He recommended a system of proportional representation in substitution of the single member system provided by the bill. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN welcomed the bill as fulfilling all the pledges of the Government, and as laying the foundation of great reforms which he had no doubt, would be fraught with the most important and beneficial consequences. He did not believe that the parish was fit for the work it would have to do if it was made the unit of local government, nor did he like the name selected councillors, which would lead to jealousy on the part of the elected councillors, and he suggested that the name of county aldermen should be substituted. The arrangements as to the control of the police did not satisfy him, and he would vote against the Government on this point if they did not see their way to transfer their control to the new bodies. He asked the Government if they meant to stand by the licensing clauses. Assuming that they would, he suggested to Sir Wilfrid Lawson that he should reconsider his position. He would give his hearty support to the bill. Such a measure was a proof that a Unionist Government could deal with great questions of legislation. Mr. CHAPLIN accepted the bill as simply endorsing the policy adopted by the Tory party three years ago. He did not think that country gentlemen would be lost to public life by the bill. He maintained that the police should be controlled by the quarter sessions. The borrowing powers should be reduced from two years of the rateable value to one, and the period of repayment from sixty to thirty years. Mr. HOUDEWORTH advocated the creation of separate licensing committees, and Sir W. Lawson contended that publicans had no legal right to compensation. Mr. RICHIE, in reply, said that though he could not hope to satisfy Sir Wilfrid Lawson in reference to the licensing clauses, he believed they satisfied the great majority of reasonable men. The Government intended to take the House upon them. The principle of selected members would secure for the councils men of eminence, who would be of great value in the work of local government. The bill did not propose to amend the Municipal Corporations Act, but merely to extend it throughout the country. Though there was some scope for invigorating the life of the parish, he did not believe there was any hope of setting up a parish council charged with the execution of important matters of sanitation. The right hon. gentleman defended the police and other provisions of the bill, and replied at length to the financial positions stated by Mr. H. Fowler. The debate was adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Tuesday.

Electric Lighting.

Lord CRAWFORD and BARCLAY moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Electric Lighting Act of 1882. He said that its object was to enable the promoters of electric lighting undertakings to make their own arrangements with the local authority, instead of being put to the expense of applying for a provisional order and a special Act of Parliament. Lord THURLOW approved of the bill, but he would not undertake to withdraw a bill which he had introduced on the same subject. Lord OSWALD declared that the Government were anxious to extend the operations of electric lighting. As, however, the bill was opposed to the present bill, and was in favour of Lord Thurlow's, he advised their lordships to hesitate before committing themselves to the one under discussion. It might be well to read the bill a second time and refer it to a Select Committee. The bill was read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Tuesday.

Board of Works and Theatres.

Mr. TATTON BARNOTON, in moving the second reading of the Metropolitan Board of Works Theatres Bill, referred to the burning of the Grand Theatre last year, and said he would leave on those who refused to support the bill the responsibility that must attach to them in the case of any future accident. Mr. DIXON HARTLAND moved the rejection of the bill, on the ground that the Metropolitan Board was not the proper body to be entrusted with the question of looking after the safety of the public in the metropolitan theatres. Mr. STUART seconded the amendment. Mr. HUGHES protested against any reflections injurious to the Metropolitan Board. The House rejected the bill by a majority of 141 to 18.

The Local Government Bill.

Mr. CAIRNS, in resuming the adjourned debate on the Local Government Bill, added his quota to the general praise of the bill. The Solicitor-General contended that publicans had unquestionably a vested interest, and that it would be impossible for the Legislature to confiscate without compensation the property of a large number of persons carrying on a lawful trade. The debate was adjourned.

Miscellaneous.

The Access to Mountains (Scotland) Bill and the Liquor Traffic Local Veto (Scotland) Bill were both read a second time, amidst much laughter on the absence of the Lord Advocate. The thirteenth order, the Stipendiary Magistrates (Pensions) Bill, was unexpectedly reached, and on the second reading being moved a division was taken without any debate, and the bill was rejected by 44 to 37. The Architects Registration Bill was withdrawn. A discussion arose on the Steam Engines and Boilers Bill, which was rejected by 147 to 96. The second reading of the Crofters Holdings Bill was negatived by 123 to 90.

COMMONS—Wednesday.

Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister.

Mr. HENRIAGE moved the second reading of the bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister, maintaining that such marriage was neither against the divine law nor against the law of nature. The removal of the present restriction would be especially beneficial to the poor, and in rural parishes particularly would conduce to morality. Mr. BALT moved the rejection of the bill. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister, he said, was prohibited by all the leading churches of the world. The repeal of the present law would break down one of the most vital securities for the sanctity and happiness of home. The proposal of the bill would introduce a new element of distrust among millions of families, while it only satisfied two or three thousand persons. Mr. BROADBENT said the House of Commons had expressed its opinion in favour of the proposal on six or seven occasions, and he asserted that the working class constituencies he represented were almost unanimously in favour of the principle of the bill. He called upon the House to pass the bill as an act of justice to many thousands of his fellow-countrymen. The House rejected the bill by a majority of 141 to 18.

all degrees of amity, including the wife's mother, the wife's aunt, or any one of her relations. For many centuries Christian nations had considered these marriages illegal and sinful, and no wise legislature could ignore the existence of a strong religious sentiment opposed to these marriages. Besides, these were plenty of women in the world. A case for urgency had not been made out, and he could vote against the second reading of the bill. The second reading was supported by Sir J. SIMON and Mr. H. FOWLER, and opposed by the Attorney-General and Sir J. FENIMORE. On a division being taken, the second reading was carried by 239 to 182.

The Wine Tax.

The House then went into Committee of Ways and Means, and on the Budget resolution, in reference to the increased duty on bottled wine, a short discussion arose on the effect of the duty of Italian, Hungarian, colonial, and other wines. Mr. MUNDRELL described the duty as a very mischievous step, and as a protective tax. Mr. JACKSON maintained that it had been a fiscal mistake which had been made in previous years. A motion for progress being reported was agreed to before any decision was arrived at, and the House having resumed, the remaining orders were disposed of.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Thursday.

Liability of Trustees Bill.

Lord HERSHELL moved the appointment of a Select Committee on this bill, and stated that he had received a large number of letters containing suggestions which he had been unable to acknowledge privately. He now desired to thank his correspondents for the interest which they had shown in the measure. The members of the Select Committee nominated were Earl Cowper, Milltown, and Northbrook, and Lords Thurlow, Midleton, Wigan, Fermanagh, Hobhouse, and Herschell. The motion was agreed to.

Standing Orders.

Lord STRATHEDEN and CAMPBELL moved an address to her Majesty praying for the appointment of a commission to inquire into and report upon the question whether a revision of the standing orders of the House, or other changes with regard to it, might be so framed as to add to its efficiency. Lord SALISBURY said the proposal of the noble lord was too indefinite. The Government were not averse to inquiry when a proper subject was made out, but inquiry must be by the old constitutional means of a Select Committee, and not by commission. The subject then dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Thursday.

Vauxhall Park Bill.

Mr. KELLY moved an instruction to the committee on the Vauxhall Park Bill providing that the purchase of the park be not made until the opinion of the ratepayers of Lambeth had been taken on the desirability of such purchase. He observed that a similar instruction was moved in reference to the Brixton Park Bill, and was not opposed. His proposal would involve no expense, for the papers that would go to the people on the Brixton Park would do for this one. When the ground was bought for a park the value was exaggerated, and though the price was much reduced, it was now £10,000 or £12,000 more than the first owner paid for it. The park was a little more than eight acres, and its real value was £25,000. He did not wish to deprive the people of Lambeth of any park, though an extravagant price was proposed. Resolutions had been passed condemning the purchase of the Brixton and Vauxhall Parks, upon the ground of the exorbitant terms. He moved the instructions which were asked. Mr. DE COBURN seconded the motion. Mr. SHAW-LEEVER hoped the House would not agree to the proposed instruction. He thought the point was a very small one, and the hon. member had put himself out of court because he had said he had no doubt that the park must be obtained with or without the instructions. It was the case, what was the use of asking the ratepayers to take the ratepayers' opinion? The motion was then negatived without a division.

A Novel Suggestion.

Mr. O. V. MORGAN asked the President of the Local Government Board whether, taking into consideration that in the metropolitan area the houses of retailers of spirits are kept open until 12.30 a.m., he will agree to add 100 per cent. instead of 20 per cent. proposed in the Local Government Bill, and make a corresponding reduction to owners of houses who will close at an earlier time than 12.30 a.m.; for instance, if the value of the house is under £100, the duty is at present £25, will he consent to increase to £50 to duty of £25, will he consent to increase to £75 to duty of £50, will he consent to increase to £100 to duty of £75, will he consent to increase to £125 to duty of £100, will he consent to increase to £150 to duty of £125, will he consent to increase to £175 to duty of £150, will he consent to increase to £200 to duty of £175, will he consent to increase to £225 to duty of £200, will he consent to increase to £250 to duty of £225, will he consent to increase to £275 to duty of £250, will he consent to increase to £300 to duty of £275, will he consent to increase to £325 to duty of £300, will he consent to increase to £350 to duty of £325, will he consent to increase to £375 to duty of £350, will he consent to increase to £400 to duty of £375, will he consent to increase to £425 to duty of £400, will he consent to increase to £450 to duty of £425, will he consent to increase to £475 to duty of £450, will he consent to increase to £500 to duty of £475, will he consent to increase to £525 to duty of £500, will he consent to increase to £550 to duty of £525, will he consent to increase to £575 to duty of £550, will he consent to increase to £600 to duty of £575, will he consent to increase to £625 to duty of £600, will he consent to increase to £650 to duty of £625, will he consent to increase to £675 to duty of £650, will he consent to increase to £700 to duty of £675, will he consent to increase to £725 to duty of £700, will he consent to increase to £750 to duty of £725, will he consent to increase to £775 to duty of £750, will he consent to increase to £800 to duty of £775, will he consent to increase to £825 to duty of £800, will he consent to increase to £850 to duty of £825, will he consent to increase to £875 to duty of £850, will he consent to increase to £900 to duty of £875, will he consent to increase to £925 to duty of £900, will he consent to increase to £950 to duty of £925, will he consent to increase to £975 to duty of £950, will he consent to increase to £1,000 to duty of £975, will he consent to increase to £1,025 to duty of £1,000, will he consent to increase to £1,050 to duty of £1,025, will he consent to increase to £1,075 to duty of £1,050, will he consent to increase to £1,100 to duty of £1,075, will he consent to increase to £1,125 to duty of £1,100, will he consent to increase to £1,150 to duty of £1,125, will he consent to increase to £1,175 to duty of £1,150, will he consent to increase to £1,200 to duty of £1,175, will he consent to increase to £1,225 to duty of £1,200, will he consent to increase to £1,250 to duty of £1,225, will he consent to increase to £1,275 to duty of £1,250, will he consent to increase to £1,300 to duty of £1,275, will he consent to increase to £1,325 to duty of £1,300, will he consent to increase to £1,350 to duty of £1,325, will he consent to increase to £1,375 to duty of £1,350, will he consent to increase to £1,400 to duty of £1,375, will he consent to increase to £1,425 to duty of £1,400, will he consent to increase to £1,450 to duty of £1,425, will he consent to increase to £1,475 to duty of £1,450, will he consent to increase to £1,500 to duty of £1,475, will he consent to increase to £1,525 to duty of £1,500, will he consent to increase to £1,550 to duty of £1,525, will he consent to increase to £1,575 to duty of £1,550, will he consent to increase to £1,600 to duty of £1,575, will he consent to increase to £1,625 to duty of £1,600, will he consent to increase to £1,650 to duty of £1,625, will he consent to increase to £1,675 to duty of £1,650, will he consent to increase to £1,700 to duty of £1,675, will he consent to increase to £1,725 to duty of £1,700, will he consent to increase to £1,750 to duty of £1,725, will he consent to increase to £1,775 to duty of £1,750, will he consent to increase to £1,800 to duty of £1,775, will he consent to increase to £1,825 to duty of £1,800, will he consent to increase to £1,850 to duty of £1,825, will he consent to increase to £1,875 to duty of £1,850, will he consent to increase to £1,900 to duty of £1,875, will he consent to increase to £1,925 to duty of £1,900, will he consent to increase to £1,950 to duty of £1,925, will he consent to increase to £1,975 to duty of £1,950, will he consent to increase to £2,000 to duty of £1,975, will he consent to increase to £2,025 to duty of £2,000, will he consent to increase to £2,050 to duty of £2,025, will he consent to increase to £2,075 to duty of £2,050, will he consent to increase to £2,100 to duty of £2,075, will he consent to increase to £2,125 to duty of £2,100, will he consent to increase to £2,150 to duty of £2,125, will he consent to increase to £2,175 to duty of £2,150, will he consent to increase to £2,200 to duty of £2,175, will he consent to increase to £2,225 to duty of £2,200, will he consent to increase to £2,250 to duty of £2,225, will he consent to increase to £2,275 to duty of £2,250, will he consent to increase to £2,300 to duty of £2,275, will he consent to increase to £2,325 to duty of £2,300, will he consent to increase to £2,350 to duty of £2,325, will he consent to increase to £2,375 to duty of £2,350, will he consent to increase to £2,400 to duty of £2,375, will he consent to increase to £2,425 to duty of £2,400, will he consent to increase to £2,450 to duty of £2,425, will he consent to increase to £2,475 to duty of £2,450, will he consent to increase to £2,500 to duty of £2,475, will he consent to increase to £2,525 to duty of £2,500, will he consent to increase to £2,550 to duty of £2,525, will he consent to increase to £2,575 to duty of £2,550, will he consent to increase to £2,600 to duty of £2,575, will he consent to increase to £2,625 to duty of £2,600, will he consent to increase to £2,650 to duty of £2,625, will he consent to increase to £2,675 to duty of £2,650, will he consent to increase to £2,700 to duty of £2,675, will he consent to increase to £2,725 to duty of £2,700, will he consent to increase to £2,750 to duty of £2,725, will he consent to increase to £2,775 to duty of £2,750, will he consent to increase to £2,800 to duty of £2,775, will he consent to increase to £2,825 to duty of £2,800, will he consent to increase to £2,850 to duty of £2,825, will he consent to increase to £2,875 to duty of £2,850, will he consent to increase to £2,900 to duty of £2,875, will he consent to increase to £2,925 to duty of £2,900, will he consent to increase to £2,950 to duty of £2,925, will he consent to increase to £2,975 to duty of £2,950, will he consent to increase to £3,000 to duty of £2,975, will he consent to increase to £3,025 to duty of £3,000, will he consent to increase to £3,050 to duty of £3,025, will he consent to increase to £3,075 to duty of £3,050, will he consent to increase to £3,100 to duty of £3,075, will he consent to increase to £3,125 to duty of £3,100, will he consent to increase to £3,150 to duty of £3,125, will he consent to increase to £3,175 to duty of £3,150, will he consent to increase to £3,200 to duty of £3,175, will he consent to increase to £3,225 to duty of £3,200, will he consent to increase to £3,250 to duty of £3,225, will he consent to increase to £3,275 to duty of £3,250, will he consent to increase to £3,300 to duty of £3,275, will he consent to increase to £3,325 to duty of £3,300, will he consent to increase to £3,350 to duty of £3,325, will he consent to increase to £3,375 to duty of £3,350, will he consent to increase to £3,400 to duty of £3,375, will he consent to increase to £3,425 to duty of £3,400, will he consent to increase to £3,450 to duty of £3,425, will he consent to increase to £3,475 to duty of £3,450, will he consent to increase to £3,500 to duty of £3,475, will he consent to increase to £3,525 to duty of £3,500, will he consent to increase to £3,550 to duty of £3,525, will he consent to increase to £3,575 to duty of £3,550, will he consent to increase to £3,600 to duty of £3,575, will he consent to increase to £3,625 to duty of £3,600, will he consent to increase to £3,650 to duty of £3,625, will he consent to increase to £3,675 to duty of £3,650, will he consent to increase to £3,700 to duty of £3,675, will he consent to increase to £3,725 to duty of £3,700, will he consent to increase to £3,750 to duty of £3,725, will he consent to increase to £3,775 to duty of £3,750, will he consent to increase to £3,800 to duty of £3,775, will he consent to increase to £3,825 to duty of £3,800, will he consent to increase to £3,850 to duty of £3,825, will he consent to increase to £3,875 to duty of £3,850, will he consent to increase to £3,900 to duty of £3,875, will he consent to increase to £3,925 to duty of £3,900, will he consent to increase to £3,950 to duty of £3,925, will he consent to increase to £3,975 to duty of £3,950, will he consent to increase to £4,000 to duty of £3,975, will he consent to increase to £4,025 to duty of £4,000, will he consent to increase to £4,050 to duty of £4,025, will he consent to increase to £4,075 to duty of £4,050, will he consent to increase to £4,100 to duty of £4,075, will he consent to increase to £4,125 to duty of £4,100, will he consent to increase to £4,150 to duty of £4,125, will he consent to increase to £4,175 to duty of £4,150, will he consent to increase to £4,200 to duty of £4,175, will he consent to increase to £4,225 to duty of £4,200, will he consent to increase to £4,250 to duty of £4,225, will he consent to increase to £4,275 to duty of £4,250, will he consent to increase to £4,300 to duty of £4,275, will he consent to increase to £4,325 to duty of £4,300, will he consent to increase to £4,350 to duty of £4,325, will he consent to increase to £4,375 to duty of £4,350, will he consent to increase to £4,400 to duty of £4,375, will he consent to increase to £4,425 to duty of £4,400, will he consent to increase to £4,450 to duty of £4,425, will he consent to increase to £4,475 to duty of £4,450, will he consent to increase to £4,500 to duty of £4,475, will he consent to increase to £4,525 to duty of £4,500, will he consent to increase to £4,550 to duty of £4,525, will he consent to increase to £4,575 to duty of £4,550, will he consent to increase to £4,600 to duty of £4,575, will he consent to increase to £4,625 to duty of £4,600, will he consent to increase to £4,650 to duty of £4,625, will he consent to increase to £4,675 to duty of £4,650, will he consent to increase to £4,700 to duty of £4,675, will he consent to increase to £4,725 to duty of £4,700, will he consent to increase to £4,750 to duty of £4,725, will he consent to increase to £4,775 to duty of £4,750, will he consent to increase to £4,800 to duty of £4,775, will he consent to increase to £4,825 to duty of £4,800, will he consent to increase to £4,850 to duty of £4,825, will he consent to increase to £4,875 to duty of £4,850, will he consent to increase to £4,900 to duty of £4,875, will he consent to increase to £4,925 to duty of £4,900, will he consent to increase to £4,950 to duty of £4,925, will he consent to increase to £4,975 to duty of £4,950, will he consent to increase to £5,000 to duty of £4,975, will he consent to increase to £5,025 to duty of £5,000, will he consent to increase to £5,050 to duty of £5,025, will he consent to increase to £5,075 to duty of £5,050, will he consent to increase to £5,100 to duty of £5,075, will he consent to increase to £5,125 to duty of £5,100, will he consent to increase to £5,150 to duty of £5,125, will he consent to increase to £5,175 to duty of £5,150, will he consent to increase to £5,200 to duty of £5,175, will he consent to increase to £5,225 to duty of £5,200, will he consent to increase to £5,250 to duty of £5,225, will he consent to increase to £5,275 to duty of £5,250, will he consent to increase to £5,300 to duty of £5,275, will he consent to increase to £5,325 to duty of £5,300, will he consent to increase to £5,350 to duty of £5,325, will he consent to increase to £5,375 to duty of £5,350, will he consent to increase to £5,400 to duty of £5,375, will he consent to increase to £5,425 to duty of £5,400, will he consent to increase to £5,450 to duty of £5,425, will he consent to increase to £5,475 to duty of £5,450, will he consent to increase to £5,500 to duty of £5,475, will he consent to increase to £5,525 to duty of £5,500, will he consent to increase to £5,550 to duty of £5,525, will he consent to increase to £5,575 to duty of £5,550, will he consent to increase to £5,600 to duty of £5,575, will he consent to increase to £5,625 to duty of £5,600, will he consent to increase to £5,650 to duty of £5,625, will he consent to increase to £5,675 to duty of £5,650, will he consent to increase to £5,700 to duty of £5,675, will he consent to increase to £5,725 to duty of £5,700, will he consent to increase to £5,750 to duty of £5,725, will he consent to increase to £5,775 to duty of £5,750, will he consent to increase to £5,800 to duty of £5,775, will he consent to increase to £5,825 to duty of £5,800, will he consent to increase to £5,850 to duty of £5,825, will he consent to increase to £5,875 to duty of £5,850, will he consent to increase to £5,900 to duty of £5,875, will he consent to increase to £5,925 to duty of £5,900, will he consent to increase to £5,950 to duty of £5,925, will he consent to increase to £5,975 to duty of £5,950, will he consent to increase to £6,000 to duty of £5,975, will he consent to increase to £6,025 to duty of £6,000, will he consent to increase to £6,050 to duty of £6,025, will he consent to increase to £6,075 to duty of £6,050, will he consent to increase to £6,100 to duty of £6,075, will he consent to increase to £6,125 to duty of £6,100, will he consent to increase to £6,150 to duty of £6,125, will he consent to increase to £6,175 to duty of £6,150, will he consent to increase to £6,200 to duty of £6,175, will he consent to increase to £6,225 to duty of £6,200, will he consent to increase to £6,250 to duty of £6,225, will he consent to increase to £6,275 to duty of £6,250, will he consent to increase to £6,300 to duty of £6,275, will he consent to increase to £6,325 to duty of £6,300, will he consent to increase to £6,350 to duty of £6,325, will he consent to increase to £6,375 to duty of £6,350, will he consent to increase to £6,400 to duty of £6,375, will he consent to increase to £6,425 to duty of £6,400, will he consent to increase to £6,450 to duty of £6,425, will he consent to increase to £6,475 to duty of £6,450, will he consent to increase to £6,500 to duty of £6,475, will he consent to increase to £6,525 to duty of £6,500, will he consent to increase to £6,550 to duty of £6,525, will he consent to increase to £6,575 to duty of £6,550, will he consent to increase to £6,600 to duty of £6,575, will he consent to increase to £6,625 to duty of £6,600, will he consent to increase to £6,650 to duty of £6,625, will he consent to increase to £6,675 to duty of £6,650, will he consent to increase to £6,700 to duty of £6,675, will he consent to increase to £6,725 to duty of £6,700, will he consent to increase to £6,750 to duty of £6,725, will he consent to increase to £6,775 to duty of £6,750, will he consent to increase to £6,800 to duty of £6,775, will he consent to increase to £6,825 to duty of £6,800, will he consent to increase to £6,850 to duty of £6,825, will he consent to increase to £6,875 to duty of £6,850, will he consent to increase to £6,900 to duty of £6,875, will he consent to increase to £6,925 to duty of £6,900, will he consent to increase to £6,950 to duty of £6,925, will he consent to increase to £6,975 to duty of £6,950, will he consent to increase to £7,000 to duty of £6,975, will he consent to increase to £7,025 to duty of £7,000, will he consent to increase to £7,050 to duty of £7,025, will he consent to increase to £7,075 to duty of £7,050, will he consent to increase to £7,100 to duty of £7,075, will he consent to increase to £7,125 to duty of £7,100, will he consent to increase to £7,150 to duty of £7,125, will he consent to increase to £7,175 to duty of £7,150, will he consent to increase to £7,200 to duty of £7,175, will he consent to increase to £7,225 to duty of £7,200, will he consent to increase to £7,250 to duty of £7,225, will he consent to increase to £7,275 to duty of £7,250, will he consent to increase to £7,300 to duty of £7,275, will he consent to increase to £7,325 to duty of £7,300, will he consent to increase to £7,350 to duty of £7,325, will he consent to increase to £7,375 to duty of £7,350, will he consent to increase to £7,400 to duty of £7,375, will he consent to increase to £7,425 to duty of £7,400, will he consent to increase to £7,450 to duty of £7,425, will he consent to increase to £7,475 to duty of £7,450, will he consent to increase to £7,500 to duty of £7,475, will he consent to increase to £7,525 to duty of £7,500, will he consent to increase to £7,550 to duty of £7,525, will he consent to increase to £7,575 to duty of £7,550, will he consent to increase to £7,600 to duty of £7,575, will he consent to increase to £7,625 to duty of £7,600, will he consent to increase to £7,650 to duty of £7,625, will he consent to increase to £7,675 to duty of £7,650, will he consent to increase to £7,700 to duty of £7,675, will he consent to increase to £7,725 to duty of £7,700, will he consent to increase to £7,750 to duty of £7,725, will he consent to increase to £7,775 to duty of £7,750, will he consent to increase to £7,800 to duty of £7,775, will he consent to increase to £7,825 to duty of £7,800, will he consent to increase to £7,850 to duty of £7,825, will he consent to increase to £7,875 to duty of £7,850, will he consent to increase to £7,900 to duty of £7,875, will he consent to increase to £7,925 to duty of £7,900, will he consent to increase to £7,950 to duty of £7,925, will he consent to increase to £7,975 to duty of £7,950, will he consent to increase to £8,000 to duty of £7,975, will he consent to increase to £8,025 to duty of £8,000, will he consent to increase to £8,050 to duty of £8,025, will he consent to increase to £8,075 to duty of £8,050, will he consent to increase to £8,100 to duty of £8,075, will he consent to increase to £8,125 to duty of £8,100, will he consent to increase to £8,150 to duty of £8,125, will he consent to increase to £8,175 to duty of £8,150, will he consent to increase to £8,200 to duty of £8,175, will he consent to increase to £8,225 to duty of £8,200, will he consent to increase to £8,250 to duty of £8,225, will he consent to increase to £8,275 to duty of £8,250, will he consent to increase to £8,300 to duty of £8,275, will he consent to increase to £8,325 to duty of £8,300, will he consent to increase to £8,350 to duty of £8,325, will he consent to increase to £8,375 to duty of £8,350, will he consent to increase to £8,400 to duty of £8,375, will he consent to increase to £8,425 to duty of £8,400, will he consent to increase to £8,450 to duty of £8,425, will he consent to increase to £8,475 to duty of £8,450, will he consent to increase to £8,500 to duty of £8,475, will he consent to increase to £8,525 to duty of £8,500, will he consent to increase to £8,550 to duty of £8,525, will he consent to increase to £8,575 to duty of £8,550, will he consent to increase to £8,600 to duty of £8,575, will he consent to increase to £8,625 to duty of £8,600, will he consent to increase to £8,650 to duty of £8,625, will he consent to increase to £8,675 to duty of £8,650, will he consent to increase to £8,700 to duty of £8,675, will he consent to increase to £8,725 to duty of £8,700, will he consent to increase to £8,750 to duty of £8,725, will he consent to increase to £8,775 to duty of £8,750, will he consent to increase to £8,800 to duty of £8,775, will he consent to increase to £8,825 to duty of £8,800, will he consent to increase to £8,850 to duty of £8,825, will he consent to increase to £8,875 to duty of £8,850, will he consent to increase to £8,900 to duty of £8,875, will he consent to increase to £8,925 to duty of £8,900, will he consent to increase to £8,950 to duty of £8,925, will he consent to increase to £8,975 to duty of £8,950, will he consent to increase to £9,000 to duty of £8,975, will he consent to increase to £9,025 to duty of £9,000, will he consent to increase to £9,050 to duty of £9,025, will he consent to increase to £9,075 to duty of £9,050, will he consent to increase to £9,100 to duty of £9,075, will he consent to increase to £9,125 to duty of £9,100, will he consent to increase to £9,150 to duty of £9,125, will he consent to increase to £9,175 to duty of £9,150, will he consent to increase to £9,200 to duty of £9,175, will he consent to increase to £9,225 to duty of £9,200, will he consent to increase to £9,250 to duty of £9,225, will he consent to increase to £9,275 to duty of £9,250, will he consent to increase to £9,300 to duty of £9,275, will he consent to increase to £9,325 to duty of £9,300, will he consent to increase to £9,350 to duty of £9,325, will he consent to increase to £9,375 to duty of £9,350, will he consent to increase to £9,400 to duty of £9,375, will he consent to increase to £9,425 to duty of £9,400, will he consent to increase to £9,450 to duty of £9,425, will he consent to increase to £9,475 to duty of £9,450, will he consent to increase to £9,500 to duty of £9,475, will he consent to increase to £9,525 to duty of £9,500, will he consent to increase to £9,550 to duty of £9,525, will he consent to increase to £9,575 to duty of £9,550, will he consent to increase to £9,600 to duty of £9,575, will he consent to increase to £9,625 to duty of £9,600, will he consent to increase to £9,650 to duty of £9,625, will he consent to increase to £9,675 to duty of £9,650, will he consent to increase to £9,700 to duty of £9,675, will he consent to increase to £9,725 to duty of £9,700, will he consent to increase to £9,750 to duty of £9,725, will he consent to increase to £9,775 to duty of £9,750, will he consent to increase to £9,800 to duty of £9,775, will he consent to increase to £9,825 to duty of £9,800, will he consent to increase to £9,850 to duty of £9,825, will he consent to increase to £9,875 to duty of £9,850, will he consent to increase to £9,900 to duty of £9,875, will he consent to increase to £9,925 to duty of £9,900, will he consent to increase to £9,950 to duty of £9,925, will he consent to increase to £9,975 to duty of £9,950, will he consent to increase to £10,000 to duty of £9,975, will he consent to increase to £10,025 to duty of £10,000, will he consent to increase to £10,050 to duty of £10,025, will he consent to increase to £10,075 to duty of £10,050, will he consent to increase to £10,100 to duty of £10,075, will he consent to increase to £10,125 to duty of £10,100, will he consent to increase to £10,150 to duty of £10,12

"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

The conference on the affairs of Morocco will meet in Madrid on the 1st of May.

The Empress of Austria and the Archduchess Marie Valerie have left Bournemouth and returned home.

Michalevich youngsters in Long Island city carried their "April fool" work so far as to stuff thirty-five street letter-boxes with decayed fish.

Minahetti, the principal sheikh of the Abadsh tribe, has been arrested at Korosko by order of General Sir F. W. Grenfell for acting in complicity with the Sudanese dervishes.

The new defensive measures contemplated by the French War Office include a system of narrow gauge railways to connect five of the six forts round Belfort.

Little George Mowat, a baby 2 years old, was crossing the line at Stonehaven when he was caught by a mineral train. Death was instantaneous.

Italy is the greatest olive-producing country, 1,250,000 acres being devoted to that industry, yielding thirty to fifty millions gallons of oil annually.

Mr. F. M. Bishop, widely known as "the fattest man in the world," has died at Petersburg, Virginia, of intermittent fever. He was 25 years old, and weighed 550 lbs.

Edward Charles World has been remanded, at the Marlborough-street Police Court, on the charge of having stolen £140 from the Junior United Service Club, where he was employed as cashier.

Mr. T. Bennett, a gentleman well known in Irish sporting circles, has died from the effects of injuries received by being thrown from a hunter he was riding in one of the events at the Limerick Red Coat Races.

Mr. John Shuffelbotham, recently appointed examiner under the Mines Act, met with a shocking death at the Biglake Colliery, Audley. He was going his rounds when a fall of roof occurred, killing him instantly.

A Michigan man has perfected a machine by which he can cut staves for seventeen barrels, completely chined, cased, and equalized, in five seconds. There are just two staves to a barrel, each staff being a perfect half section of a barrel.

The steamer Ionic arrived this week in London from Wellington (New Zealand) with 19,744 carcasses of sheep, 9,737 lambs, 600 pieces of beef, 8,412 legs of mutton, and 15 cases of kidneys and sweetbreads.

The Earl of Lathom presided on Wednesday night at the annual dinner of the Royal General Theatrical Fund at the Hotel Metropole. Donations were announced amounting to £800, including one from the Queen of £100.

Mr. Justice Butt, having refused to issue a writ for the examination in America of witnesses on behalf of the respondent in *Mrs. Whyte-Melville's* divorce suit, that decision has been affirmed in the Court of Appeal.

It is interesting to note that 350 persons, composed of the working classes, attended the organ recital at the People's Palace on Sunday last, and 1,700 readers availed themselves of the library between the hours of three and ten p.m.

The War Office has ordered the formation of a camp at Golden Hill, Isle of Wight, for the instruction of the Royal Artillery in the defence of a coast fortress and channel. Six batteries will be under instruction this summer.

Denis Kiasane, a farmer from Dyrart, near Ennis, while proceeding home was fired at by a party of men, who had lain in wait for the purpose, and was dangerously wounded in the leg. It is believed that Kiasane has been the victim of some secret conspiracy.

Among the memorabilia of the late Lord Beaconsfield's great diplomatic triumph acquired by Madame Tussaud and Sons is the full dress Minister's coat in which he attended the Berlin Congress, as well as the pen with which he signed the treaty.

W. D. Holbrooke was charged at Manchester on Thursday with the embezzlement of over £800 from the Birmingham Vinegar Company. He was discharged, the stipendiary ruling that he was an agent and not a servant of the company.

The trial of the action for trespass and slander brought by Mrs. Taylor, of Blomfield-road, Maida Vale, against Mr. Mills, of the Paddington Vigilance Committee, reported in the *People's* last week, resulted on Wednesday in a verdict for the plaintiff, with £180 damages.

In respect of the dispute between Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick concerning the means of communication, the Dominion Government has agreed to make a grant of \$250,000 on account of the claim put forward by the island.

The Rev. Mr. Ballantine and the Rev. Mr. McLeod, of Greston, Connecticut, had sons both 14 years old. They quarrelled over the merits of their fathers. Young Ballantine ended the dispute by discharging a rifle at his antagonist. Young McLeod is dead.

"The queen of confidence women" has been caught at San Antonio, Texas. Her name is Bertha Heymann, and her immense size—she weighs 250 lbs.—had earned her the sobriquet "Big Bertha." Her principal victims have been New York merchants.

Mrs. Tillie Sipp, a young woman of 35, and the wife of a New York baker, has ended her life. That of her twelve-year-old son, who was in a fit of insanity. She flung the boy out of a fourth storey window, and immediately followed him, alighting on the lad's body.

Adele Richard, a pretty Parisienne, has narrowly escaped the penalty of death for having killed her lover, Petitjean. Petitjean, seeing her out with her new lover, deliberately fired at her, the bullet striking her in the ear. She now lies in a very serious condition.

San Francisco has recently discovered a handsome Chinaman—the first, it is declared, ever seen in the States. "Frisco" has simply gone wild over her. Her name—Ug Yee Yam—is even said to sound when pronounced like the music of the spheres, and her beauty is said to be only partially described by the word celestial.

Sir Algernon Borthwick's house in Piccadilly was, in the last century, the residence of the celebrated—or rather notorious—Duke of Queensberry. "Old Q." whose habit of bathing in asses' milk for the benefit of his complexion was a favourite subject with the caricaturists and satirists of his day.

The Rev. J. R. Diggle, chairman of the London School Board, in inaugurating the Chequer-alley Board School, stated that the total cost of the present school buildings was some £22,000. The boys and girls' departments now accommodated 356 scholars each, and the infant school 458 children.

The corporation of Bury St. Edmunds ordered the payment of 500 guineas to the town clerk over and above his salary for special work done in connection with the new sewerage, and the ratepayers, who are dissatisfied, served a writ on the town clerk for a penalty under the Public Health Act.

At Leamington Borough Police Court on Wednesday, John Shakespeare, who bore a decided resemblance to the portraits of the "swan of Avon," and who asserted that he was a direct descendant of the bard, was charged with being drunk and disorderly. The prisoner, who has no fixed place of abode, while in the lock-up threw his clothes into the fire and they were destroyed. He appeared in court wrapped in a blanket. He was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

At Broxtow (Cheshire), Thomas Twiss, a lay preacher of the Wesleyan denomination, has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment for embezzling £35, the money of the overseers for the Tilston township. The prisoner was employed to collect the rates and pay the highway and poor

rate calls. The money he appropriated was refunded.

The Primrose League now numbers nearly three-quarters of a million members.

The *Gazette* states the terms upon which holders of New Three per Cents. who dissent from the conversion scheme will be paid off.

Two anonymous donors have contributed £1,000 each to the fund for completing the Church of St. Michael's, Woolwich.

Mr. Chamberlain has withdrawn from the National Liberal Club, of which he was one of the vice-presidents.

The new Military Bill relating to the calling out of the Reserves has been adopted by the Army Committee of the Austrian Reichsrath.

The number of paupers in London, exclusive of lunatics and vagrants, is 105,825, as compared with 98,763 at the corresponding date last year.

The Duchess of Rutland on Tuesday opened a bazaar at the Jubilee House and Coffee Palace, in aid of the funds of St. Mary's, Horsey Rise.

The Natal Council has passed resolutions in favour of the annexation of Zululand and the New Republic to Natal and against the annexation of Swaziland to the Transvaal.

The chief clerk of the Treasury in Athens has been arrested for embezzling 5,000,000 francs, of which no mention had been made in his financial reports.

A duel with swords has been fought near Paris between M. Henri Rochefort, jun., and M. Paul Fieulaine, who was wounded in the head. The duel arose out of an altercation during the electoral campaign in the Nord.

Soldiers from Assouan have arrested two dervish spies disguised as women at Deraw. At a council of war, presided over by General Grenfell, one spy was sentenced to be shot and the other to be imprisoned.

A summary of accounts under the failure of Colonel Napleton show gross liabilities £22,400 and assets nil. The failure is attributed to the abandonment of the scheme for building a National Opera House.

In Russian political circles the election of General Boulanger is viewed with anxiety, as tending to render the Franco-Russian alliance, which is the basis of European co-operation, essentially necessary.

Another prebendal stall in St. Paul's Cathedral, that of Horton, is placed at the disposal of the Bishop of London by the death, at the age of 81 years, of the Rev. Charles Mackenzie, rector of Allhallows, Lombard-street, and founder of the City of London College for Young Men.

Judge Ferguson, addressing the grand jury at the Skibbereen Quarter Sessions on Thursday, said that while on the extensive West Cork circuit he never knew it so free from crime and outrage, and he congratulated them on such a state of things.

A deputation this week waited on the Lord Mayor and obtained his consent to the holding of a meeting at the Mansion House in support of the movement to celebrate the twenty-ninth of the defeat of the Spanish Armada, on the 19th of July next.

During a furniture sale at Elton Rectory, near Beverley, an upper floor collapsed, and a number of people were thrown into the room below. They were extricated as soon as possible. Several have sustained serious injury, and one is not expected to recover.

A serious outbreak of pneumonia has taken place among the soldiers of the Bedfordshire Regiment stationed at Farnley. One man died, and sixteen are in hospital. The cause is attributed to the men getting wet at the rifle ranges or to the coarse straw used for bedding.

An inquest was held at Crosby, near Liverpool, on the body of Alfred Liversay, aged 34, son of the late Joseph Liversay, the well-known temperance reformer of Preston. The deceased failed in business a few months ago, and he was found with his throat cut and quite dead. A verdict of temporary insanity was returned.

A meeting of Nonconformist laymen who are opposed to Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy was held on Tuesday at the Cannon-street Hotel, and a resolution was unanimously adopted protesting against the judgments of religious organisations being accepted as representing the opinions of Nonconformists generally.

At the Guildhall Police Court, John West has been remanded on the charge of having stolen two clocks. It was stated that the prisoner, in order to avoid arrest, not upon the roof of a house, and when pursued he slid down a rain-pipe. When he reached the ground he was arrested by a police officer who had watched his descent.

The body of a gardener, named Payne, was found in a wood on Wednesday, at Chislehurst, with the throat cut. Deceased was head gardener at Camden House during the time the Empress Eugenie resided at Chislehurst, but getting too old to work he was pensioned off, a circumstance which he took much to heart.

The Notting Hill New Baths and Washhouses, situated in the Lancaster-road, were opened by Dr. T. B. Daniel, on Thursday. The building occupies 40,175 square feet, and is estimated to cost when finished about £50,000. There are three large swimming baths, seven-four private baths, and sixty separate washhouses.

The Bishop of Durham makes an appeal for the extension of the work of the White Cross Society, which was begun at Bishop Auckland under his presidency in 1893. The objects of the society are to urge upon men the obligation of personal purity, to raise the tone of public opinion upon questions of morality, and to inculcate a chivalrous respect for womanhood.

At Hammermill Police Court on Thursday, Samuel Long, Charles Hubbard, George Butler, greenkeeper, Chelsea, and his son, George Butler, were committed for trial on charges of stealing and receiving a quantity of cheese from Shapton Mallet, under circumstances reported in the *People's*. The two Butlers were allowed out on bail.

At Bow-street Police Court on Wednesday, Mr. E. D. Lewis, solicitor, attended before Mr. Vaughan and applied for a summons against the publisher of the *St. Stephen's Review* for an alleged libel in that paper on the 24th of March in a political article headed, "Serve him Right."

The application, which was made on behalf of Henry Brougham Doughty and James Lloyd, was granted.

The silver models of two typical ships—an old three-decker and a modern ironclad—which are being constructed by Messrs. Hodd and Son, of Hatton Garden, and are to form a jubilee gift to the Queen from officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, have been exhibited at the rooms of the Royal United Service Institution this week, although, being not quite finished, they will not be ready for delivery to the Queen for about a month.

At eleven o'clock on Monday night a gas explosion occurred at the private residence of Mr. J. Kiddle, at Gipsy Hill, Norwood. A considerable escape of gas had been detected, and the leakage was sought for with a lighted candle. The immediate result was an explosion, which wrecked the large house of eleven rooms and its contents. No persons suffered injury, but an outbreak of fire followed. The flames, however, were extinguished before any great additional damage had been caused.

A novel jubilee memorial has been carried out on Moel Rhieven, a mountain in North Wales, which has been planted with forest trees so arranged that the words "Jubilee, 1887," appear distinctly on the surrounding trees, through the bulk of the plantation being of a different foliage. The word "Jubilee" is planted on the north-west side of the mountain, in letters each measuring 200 yards long by 25 wide. The first tree of the letter "J" was planted last year at a jubilee celebration, and the work was completed last week. Nearly 300 men of the district have

found constant employment, and they have planted about 630,000 trees.

A little fellow of three years, named Septimus White, has died in Newcastle Infirmary whilst under the influence of chloroform.

Prince and Princess Oscar of Sweden visited Dr. Barnardo's homes this week, and exhibited great interest in the various trades and industries carried on by the boys.

The opposition of the owners and others on the line of the proposed Camberwell and Dulwich Tramways to the bill now in Parliament has been withdrawn.

It is proposed to establish a fruit growers' society among East Kent agriculturists upon the Canadian plan, with a view to develop the fruit industry.

At Lixnaw Chapel on Sunday, Norah Fitzmaurice, whose father was murdered recently, attended mass. A large number of persons immediately left the chapel, despite the protests of the priest.

At the Sheffield Town Hall a fine of £5, including costs, has been imposed in a case where John Stacey, landlord of the Malton Hotel, Neepsend, was charged with having permitted gambling on his licensed premises.

The British flag has been raised on Fanning, Christmas, and Penrhyn Islands. The Penrhyn Islands are a group in the Pacific, in latitude 22deg. south, longitude 157deg. south-west. They are low, marshy, and densely wooded.

News from Hyderabad states that the Nizam has suspended Abdulhak, the Home Secretary, on account of the nature of his connection with the Deccan Mining Company. The suspension has caused great local sensation.

At Wandsworth Police Court on Monday, Mr. Montagu Williams sent a labourer named Creed to gaol for six months for a violent assault upon a policeman, who was ejecting him from a public-house at Clapham.

A fire, resulting in an estimated loss of £60,000, broke out on Monday in the sugar-refining works of Colonel Cowan at Barnes. The buildings cover about ten acres of ground, and the reflection of the fire was seen at a distance of several miles.

At the Westminster Police Court on Monday, Mr. D'Eyncourt fined Constable David Howells £1, and ordered him to pay the costs, for assaulting a chimney-sweep in Grosvenor Gardens. The magistrate said the constable had given way to a hasty temper.

Mr. J. D. Weallans, J.P., of Flitterton, Rothbury, has met with a fatal accident in the hunting field. On the afternoon of the 19th inst. while out with Mr. Selby's hounds, he sustained a severe fall, which had a fatal termination an hour afterwards.

The Goldsmiths' Company have given £100 to the fund for the purchase of John Wesley's chapel in West-street, Seven Dials, which was re-opened on Easter Sunday under the license of the Bishop of London, and is now in regular use as a mission church connected with the London Diocesan Home Mission.

The Board of Trade have prosecuted, at the Newport (Mon.) Police Court, two seamen, named George Watts and William Morgan, of the crew of the *Lady Dufferin* for mutiny. Near the Scilly Islands they refused duty, saying the ship was unseaworthy. They were sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

The new Sultan of Zanzibar has signed the treaty concluded between his predecessor and the German East African Company, giving the company a seaboard by placing under its administration a strip of territory ten English miles in breadth, which had previously cut off the company's possessions from the sea.

A police court for Dalston was opened on Monday in a temporary building at Stoke Newington-road. Mr. Horace Smith was the presiding magistrate. Three men were charged with stealing a horse and cab. The owner ran after them, and was knocked down and run over, sustaining some serious injuries. The prisoners were remanded.

In the Queen's Bench Division Mr. Justice Field and Mr. Justice Wills made an order of prohibition to restrain Mr. D'Eyncourt, the magistrate at the Westminster Police Court, from directing the police to give up to a young woman, named Mary Ryan, the sum of £117 found in her possession after her arrest on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences.

Joshua Jones, the old New York millionaire, whose death is just chronicled, actually found money buried. "Well, that is too bad," he indignantly exclaimed, when told that his brother had left him his fortune. "While he was alive I had only my million to take care of. It wasn't enough that I should watch my own, but now I must look after his!"

Speaking at a Conservative meeting at Beckenham, Kent, the Hon. Charles Mills, M.P., and Mr. J. Blundell Maple, M.P., both dealt with the Local Government Bill, expressing hearty adhesion to its proposals and general principles. The feeling manifested by the meeting was in thorough accord with the views of the hon. gentlemen.

Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquest at St. Pancras on Florence Bole, the daughter of a baker of Hoxton. On the afternoon of the 19th inst. Mr. and Mrs. Bole and three others were thrown out of a waggone in which they had been out for a drive. The deceased's skull was fractured by the fall. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Sir John Gorst, speaking at Portsmouth, contended that the general administration of the Government had been perfectly unassailable. In regard to Ireland, the object of the Government had been to free the people from the tyranny of the National League, and in view of the mandate expressed at the last general election Mr. Balfour would deserve impeachment were he to pursue any other policy.

A woman named Bridget Warwick was arrested at Manchester on disorderly conduct, and was placed in a police cell. While there she attempted to hang herself with her apron, which she fastened to a trap door in the cell. She, however, screamed so loudly that she attracted the attention of the officers, who cut her down and thus saved her life. The woman was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

Lord Hampden received many congratulations at his golden wedding. In receiving an address and the vote of the Lewes Town Council, his lordship referred to the fact that it was to Lewes that he owed his first introduction to public life, and stated that so long as he lived he should always have a warm corner in his heart for the old borough.

Mr. Harrell, the chief of the Dublin police, in giving evidence before the select committee of the House of Commons which is inquiring into the operation of the Sunday Closing Acts in Ireland, said he was opposed to the extension of the Acts to the five large towns at present exempted. He expressed the opinion that if Sunday closing were made compulsory in the large towns a large amount of private drinking in clubs would spring up.

The servant girl, Charlotte Goode, who told the extraordinary story reported in the *People's* last week, of having been carried away by robbers from her mistress's house, has been committed for trial from Marylebone Police Court for stealing articles to the value of £10 from 23, Upper Baker-street. The whole story of the house being robbed by men was proved to be a fabrication, and a previous conviction against the prisoner on a similar charge was deposed to.

Admiral Sir George Elliot presided at the annual dinner of the Fulham Conservative Club and of the Constitutional party in the borough generally, held this week at Beaufort House, Walham Green. The company present included Lord Weymouth, M.P., the Hon. Sir John Brodric, M.P., Mr. Hayes Fisher, M.P., Colonel Wigham, Colonel Owen, Colonel Evans, Colonel H. W. Gray, Colonel Bear Pownall, Dr. Murdoch

Mr. F. J. Steward, Mr. Edward Jenkins, and Mr. Milner Jones.

By order of the governor-general, the foreign Jews in Kherson, who number about 4,000, have received notice to cross the frontier.

The Sib Rajah of Bhootan has offered to send a deputation to mediate between the Indian Government and the Tibetans.

The Fisheries Treaty Bill has been read a second time in the Dominion House of Commons, after an all night sitting.

The Maclefield magistrates have made an order continuing for two months the dog restriction in force in the division.

Admiral Sir G. Tryon has assumed the duties of admiral-superintendent of Naval Reserves at the Admiralty, in succession to Vice-admiral Baird.

In London last week the annual death-rate per 1,000 from all causes, which had been 20.3 and 19.4 in the two preceding weeks, rose to 20.6.

The Sultan of Morocco was to have paid a visit to Tangier this month, but for certain political reasons the visit has been indefinitely postponed.

It is stated that the sum of £3,000 is to be paid to Major Temper as compensation in connection with the recent proceedings against him.

A fatal fight occurred at Cardiff on Wednesday. A ship's painter, named Michael Rennie, was heard to use threats towards a man named Henry Lewis, and later in the day they quarrelled, and in the course of the disturbance Rennie knocked Lewis into the ship's hold, killing him on the spot.

A new lifeboat for Southport was successfully launched at Barrow on Tuesday, the christening ceremony being performed by Mrs. Croase, wife of the Archdeacon of Furness.

During a thunderstorm on Monday evening, a labourer named Edward Allan, who was ploughing in a field on a farm near Balderby, Thirsk, he and three valuable farm horses were killed by lightning.

The Liverpool Exhibition buildings were put up to auction this week. Only poor prices were realized, the west main avenue, announced to contain 14,000 feet of glass, with timber in proportion, being knocked down for £400.

Reports of the movement of fresh divisions of Russian infantry towards the Austrian frontier have caused much uneasiness in Vienna. Both Russia and Austria are engaged in perfecting their arrangements for calling out their reserves.

The Exchequer receipts for the first fortnight of the current financial year amounted to £4,261,735, as compared with £4,633,136 in the corresponding period of last year; and the expenditure to £6,225,224, as against £6,600,202.

An inquest has been held on the body of Eliza Makinson, wife of a stonemason, residing at Sheffield, who committed suicide by hanging herself with a clothesline. A verdict of suicide whilst in a state of temporary insanity was returned.

The house of a herdman at Kilnoe, within three miles of Tull, was on Monday attacked by moonlighters, who fired shots through the door and struck the herdman with the butt end of a gun on the head, wounding him severely.

A child, aged 14 months, fell from an attic window into the road, a distance of nearly thirty feet, at Barnsley, on the 14th inst. It did not appear to be seriously injured when examined shortly after the occurrence, but on Monday night it became unconscious and died.

It is stated that four persons employed in the rag-sorting room of a large paper works at Fennoscowles, near Blackburn, have been found to be suffering from small-pox of a malignant type. They were removed to the small-pox hospital at Blackburn.

Mr. Goschen's surtax on bottled wines is, of course, viewed with great disfavour in France, and a hint is thrown out that the Government may be compelled, by way of reprisal, to refuse to Great Britain the "most favoured nation" treatment.

Thomas Allan has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude at Liverpool, for having, while a convict in the Southport police force, broken into a shop and stolen therefrom a quantity of jewellery valued at £200. About £60 worth of the jewellery had since been recovered.

A guard on the Lartigue single-rail line, between Listowel and Ballyhunion, named Maurice Hartnell, has been killed by reason of his head coming in contact with the arch of a bridge under which the train was passing at full speed. His body was forced out of the train.

A movement has been initiated at Maidstone for the erection of a statue of Lord Beaconsfield, and all Maidstonians throughout the world are being invited to contribute to the fund. It is over fifty years since Lord Beaconsfield then Mr. Disraeli was returned to Parliament by the borough of Maidstone.

Senator Bowen went to Colorado from Arkansas ten years ago, broken in health and poor. One night he was shot at poker, and gave it to a promoter for a grub stake. As a result of this venture he gained the Little Annie and Colorado Mines, which have paid him as high as \$10,000 a day in hard cash. A conservative estimate places the ore at eight at \$2,500,000.

Dr. Arthur Martin, of Liverpool, is reported to have committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, at the house of Dr. Saunders, at Crail, Fifeshire, where he was staying for a few days. Dr. Martin was 30 years of age, and unmarried. He was extremely well connected, his father holding a high position in the Royal Navy.

Under the Merchandise Marks Acts, Henry Ashley, commercial traveller, has been fined £20 and costs, at Newcastle, for having forged the trade marks and design of Benjamin Brooks and Co., soap manufacturers, Philadelphia, United States, and York-road, King's Cross, London, and the bench made an order for the forfeiture of the goods.

George Henry Lee, alias Pollard, a waiter, has been committed for trial at Sheffield on a charge of injuring an actor, named Albert Dunmore, of Croydon. Dunmore went into a public-house, where, it is alleged, the prisoner, without receiving any provocation, threw a spirit of ammonia over him, with the result that the sight of the right eye was destroyed.

A conference summoned by the London Chamber of Commerce has been held at Botolph House, Eastcheap, to consider the question of employers' liability and the proposals on the subject now before Parliament. After a lengthened exchange of views on the subject, it was resolved to send a deputation to the Home Secretary with regard to the Government bill.

A Mrs. Chase, of Jamestown, N.Y., who is recovering from a long illness, attributes her improvement, so a variegated American story to the fact that she has coughed from her lungs three pieces of yarn, each about an inch long. She remembers that about a year ago she used yarn of the colour of the pieces coughed up, and believes the pieces were bitten off and swallowed unconsciously.

At Maclefield, John Cocker, aged 25, has been committed for trial, charged with the attempted murder of Sarah Jane Smith, a young woman 16 years of age, with whom he had been keeping company. They were walking together on the towing-path of a canal when the prisoner, it is alleged, pushed her into twelve feet of water, and then made off. The girl was rescued by a quaysman.

Lord Cranbrook, speaking at Portsmouth, said that if the demand for Home Rule were conceded some one might propose to give autonomy to the Isle of Wight because it was surrounded by the sea. Mr. Gladstone had boxed the compass of politics from those of Lord Eldon to those of Dr. Tanner. The Home Rule which Mr. Gladstone was prepared to give would be worse than actual annexation. Mr. Gladstone said he hoped that

what he proposed would succeed. But if it did not the only remedy was civil war.

All public religious processions have been prohibited in Italy.

Dhuleep Singh's future residence will be at Kiel. He has forsaken Moscow.

The State apartments at Windsor are now closed.

A New Yorker proposes to make a railroad car entirely of wood pulp. He claims that it will be indestructible either by fire or by shock.

The Russian Government is still pursuing its policy of making roads of great strategic importance on the route to the frontier.

The steamship *Vena*, of Antwerp, sank, after collision with the *Biela*, off the Goodwin Sands, fourteen of her crew being drowned.

General Boulanger was on Sunday returned for the Nord, with a majority of 96,000 votes, his full vote being 172,323.

Mrs. Emily Kempla, the first practising woman lawyer in Switzerland, has opened an office at Zurich, and gives professional advice, but she is not permitted to plead in court.

In China the parties to the marriage have no voice in the matter. When, where, and whom they shall marry are points determined exclusively by the parents.

Jane Borrow, a Kilmarnock pauper, has just died, after having lived ten months beyond the century. She retained all her faculties to the last.

Details are to hand of the great destruction to life and property as the consequence of the recent windstorm in Jaaca. Above 100 persons were killed.

Colonel Kitchener, who has returned to Suakin after recovery from his wounds, will, it is understood, shortly resign his command in the Sudan and the Red Sea coast.

Mr. Gladstone attended a "political evening party," given by the Marylebone Women's Liberal Association at a house in Portland-place, and spoke at some length on the position of Liberalism in the metropolis.

A labourer named Pretty recovered £150 damages at Southampton this week from his employers, Messrs. Pearson and Co., contractors, for injuries sustained in their employ which necessitated the amputation of a leg.

Hundreds of Chinese have been at work at the mining station at Warren, Idaho, N.W., for several years. Each year from fifty to seventy-five go back to China with from \$2,000 to \$5,000. That to the Celestials is a fortune.

The body of a man, nearly naked and terribly emaciated, was discovered among some timber which was being shifted at the Canada Dock, Liverpool. Death had evidently been the result of starvation.

The Highgate incendiary, Edwin Crane, aged 20, who on his own confession stands charged with arson, the details of which have been previously reported in the *People's*, has been committed for trial.

Mr. Samson Richard St

[Communications intended for this column should be delivered at the office not later than 4 p.m. on Thursdays.]

[illegible]

Commissioner Kerr, the case of Fifth v. Co. Son was disposed of last week. This action brought by the plaintiff, who is member of Parliament for Dundee, against the defendants are the well-known excursion and emigrants agents of Lindtate Circus. It appeared that in autumn Mr. Fifth travelled in Russia, and to leaving London he went to the defendant establishment to get English money changed into Russian roubles. He was charged a high rate, and was told, as a rouble, which, as alleged, was the current rate of exchange. One of the defendants, Mr. Walter Foxell, has contended that there was no fixed rate for in Russian roubles, and further that this was a banking transaction—the honour for the plaintiff had been overcharged 28s. in the defendants have to appeal to the High Court. No costs were allowed.

BY A CITY SHARE

From whatever cause arising,
The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Acid, on Nerve
Mobility and its Action on the Blood, and permanent
the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappear
with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Actually creates New Nerve Fluid and Brain Matter
supplying the Nerve and Brain Fluids, and
of the *Life Force and Center of the Brain itself*, and kindles
the *Fire of Life* from the Soles of the Feet to the Crown
of the Head, restoring a failed and most vicious condition
of the *Life Force* and *Brain* to its normal state. The Duties
may be pursued with confidence and pleasure.

It is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a CRO-
WNSHIELD, and is the only Medicine of the kind or name
were Exhibitors, and the only Trade MARK—**"PHOS-
DYNE"**—Registered and Protected under the Trade MARK
Laws of the United States, and of the *British Empire*, and
of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities,
collectively the verdict universal, that in the world of sci-
ence and medicine there is no other medicine that has received
such a wide and distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 6s. 6d. by all Chemists throughout
the world; or, at 6s. 6d. on receipt of P.O. in
advance.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
LABORATORY, HAMPSHIRE, LONDON, N.

ch Div

SYMPTOMS.

If your vital forces are depressed, if you have a feeling of general lassitude, are weak and easily fatigued, have night sweats, are short of breath on every slight exertion, and experience feelings of melancholy and depression, you are suffering from **GENERAL DEBILITY**, and **HOP BITTERS** will REMOVE IT ALL.

HOP BITTERS
HOP BITTERS
HOP BITTERS
HOP BITTERS
HOP BITTERS
HOP BITTERS

If your vital forces are depressed, if you have a feeling of general lassitude,

Farngdon-road, London, E.C.

We guarantee the purity of **Ho Bitters**, and we One Thousand Pounds to any person who shall prove to us any materials except the purest and most Ho we, combined with vegetable ingredients of recognized medicinal property, and prepared on scientific principle without the introduction of any artificial coloring matter.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Genuine in Square Amber-Coloured Bottles, with words "**Dr. Searle's**" blown in the glass.

ADVERTISEMENTS RELATING TO
Situations Wanted or Vacant

WATCH CLUBS.—Applications for Agencies.
BENSON'S "LUDGATE" WATCH at the best and cheapest three-quarter plate English Lever at the price. Now supercedes all others. Particular—
J. W. BENSON, the Originator of the Club System, 64, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

SITUATIONS VACANT

UNITED, YOUNG COUPLE to Manage B

Applications can be made, either personally to the Officer commanding the London Recruiting Office, George's Barracks, Charing Cross, or Tower of London, or by letter to the nearest Volunteer Recruit-Instructional Officer.

Some time ago a town clerk in a large Midland

ACTION BY MR. FIRTH, M.P.
In the City of London Court, before J. Commissioner Kerr, the case of Firth v. Cook & Son was disposed of last week. This was action brought by the plaintiff, who is member of Parliament for Dundee, against the defendant who are the well-known excursion and emigrant agents of Ludgate Circus.—It appeared that the autumn Mr. Firth travelled in Russia, and, on his return, he lent his services to the defendant establishment to get English money changed in Russian roubles. He was charged at the rate of 1s. 10d. per rouble, which, he alleged, was excess of the current rate of exchange.—On behalf of defendants, Mr. Walter Posell, counsel, contended that there was no fixed rate for exchange. But Mr. Firth contended that there was a banking transaction.—The honourable judge to the plaintiff had been overcharged 28s. but the defendants were to appeal to the High Court. No costs were allowed.

the City of London Court, before

Commissioner Kerr, the case for Firth and Son was disposed of last week. The case was action brought by the plaintiff, Firth and Son, Plaintiffs, for nuisance, against the defendant, the City of London, who are the defendants. On the well-known expropriation and emigration agents of Ludgate Circus. It appeared that in autumn Mr. Firth travelled in Russia, and, prior to leaving London he went to the defendant establishment to get English money changed in Russian roubles. He was charged at the rate 1s. 10d. per rouble, which, he alleged, was in excess of the current rate of exchange. On behalf of defendants, Mr. Walter Posell, barrister, contended that there was no fixed rate for dealing in Russian roubles, and further that this was a banking transaction—the honour for which the plaintiff had been overcharged 2s. 6d. and the defendants were to appeal to the High Court. No costs were allowed.

Mr. London.—Drills: Tuesday, at 8.0 p.m., St. Lawrence.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS—(CONTINUED).

DR. H. STAPLETON-EDWARDES'S

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC CURE.
THE FIRST DOSE RELIEVES.

TESTIMONIAL.
Field Lodge, Aberry Bridge, nr. Leeds
March 22nd, 1884.

My Sir,—I find your remedy very good. I had been
suffering from Gout and Rheumatism in my hands and
Lumbago. I have taken three doses, and
feel great relief, but afraid I shall not have enough to cure
so please send me a larger bottle.—Yours truly,
JOSEPH FLAHER.

Dr. Edwards.

men in bottles at 1s. 10d. and 2s. 6d., or post free on receipt of
ten or thirty-six stamps, at
22, NEW CHURCH-ROAD, CAMBERWELL, S.E.

ROCKYER'S 1s. 6d.
SULPHUR
HAIR RESTORER.
THE BEST. THE SAFEST. THE CHEAPEST.
LARGE BOTTLES, 5s. 6d. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SULPHOLINE

6d. SOAP. 6d.
TRANSCENDS ORDINARY TOILET
SOAPS
BY ITS DEPURATIVE ACTION, ENSURES
▲ TRANSPARENT SKIN.
▲ BEAUTIFUL SMOOTH SKIN,
▲ SOFT SUPPLE SKIN,
▲ HEALTHY NATURAL SKIN.
Tablets, 6d. Boxes holding Three Tablets, 1s. 6d.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

WORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS Are confidently Recommended as a Simple and Effective Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases of the Digestive System. The subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, has it to wish justice called to the "Natural strength" of the Human Stomach.

"WORTON'S PILLS" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient,

WORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS tion, safe under any cir-
WORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS cumstances, and thou-
WORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS sands of parents can
WORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS now bear testimony to
WORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS the benefits to be de-
WORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS rived from their use.
WORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS Sold in Bottles, in 14s., 3s. 6d., 11s.
WORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
WORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS **CAUTION.**—Ask for "Worton's Pills"
WORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS and do not be persuaded to
WORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS purchase an imitation.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE

3 BEECHAN'S PILLS

BEECHAN'S PILLS

BEECHAN'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for
Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in
the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fullness, and
Swelling after Meals, Distention and Brownness of
the Face, Flushing of the Head, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of
Breath, Costiveness, Scoury and Blotches on the Skin, Discoloured

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them will carry off all humours and bring about the state that is required. No female should be without them. There is

to medicine is equal. Secularists claim for themselves the right to direct the course of the nation's affairs, and to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore the members of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been the case with the thousands of them who have found their benefactors who are caused by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Digestive System, and for all the Diseases of the Liver, to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine. They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long lost vigor of the system, and the whole system into action with the rosy red of health, sea, whole physical energy of the human frame. These are Facts testified by many of the most distinguished names of the world, and the most illustrious of the human race.

For the Nervous and Debilitated, is BECHAM'S

PILLS RATE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PATENT MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

BEECHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS.

BEECHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS.

BEECHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Whooping, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled; they are the best ever offered to the public and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person get BEECHAM'S COUGH PILLS a trial, and the most violent cough will be subdued.

Prepared only, and Sold Wholesale and Retail by the
 Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helen's, Lancashire, in Boxes
 of 12, 4d. and 3d. each.
 Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.
 N.B.—Full directions are given with each box.

TRADE	S. S. S.	MARK.
SWIFT'S SPECIFIC.		

IS entirely a vegetable preparation, containing no Mercury,
 Potash, Arsenic, or other poisonous substances.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC, S. S. S.

Has cured hundreds, of cases of Epithelioma or Cancer
of the Skin, a number of cases of Eczema, Blood Humours, and
Skin Diseases, and hundreds of thousands of cases of Scrofula,
Blood Poison, and Blood Taint.

S. S. S. SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

Has relieved thousands of cases of Mercurial Poisoning,
Rheumatism, and Stiffness of the Joints.

**WHAT THE HOME PEOPLE SAY OF THE
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.**

We know the gentlemen who own and control the Swift Specific Co., they are prominent citizens of our State, men of means and high character

HENRY D. McDALE, Governor of Ga.
GEO. HILLYER, Mayor of Atlanta.
FACQ. BOWARD, Cashier, Atlanta National Bank.
J. H. PORTER, President, Merchants' Bank.
L. Q. C. LAWAR, Secretary Interior, U.S.A.
JOSEPH E. BROWN, Senator, U.S.A.

Atlanta, Ga. U.S.A., October 15th, 1897.

LIVING WITNESSES.

Mrs. SARAH POWELL, 39, Russell-street, Hyde-road, W.
Gorton, Manchester, writes:—
"I suffered with a Cancer on my tongue, which came on putting me in the grave. I took Swift's Specific, and to-day I can walk and talk as well as anybody. I owe everything to S. S. S. My recovery has been a wonder to my friends."

MISS L. WATTS, No. 1, Westminster Chambers, Victoria street, London, S.W., says:—
"For two years I suffered with chronic affection of the skin. I tried every method and many remedies without general relief. I used the 'Specific' for a thorough trial. I am now rid of the skin affection, and have gained in flesh and general health."

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CO.,
35, SNOW HILL, LONDON, E.C.

